

Stamped Edition, 6d



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

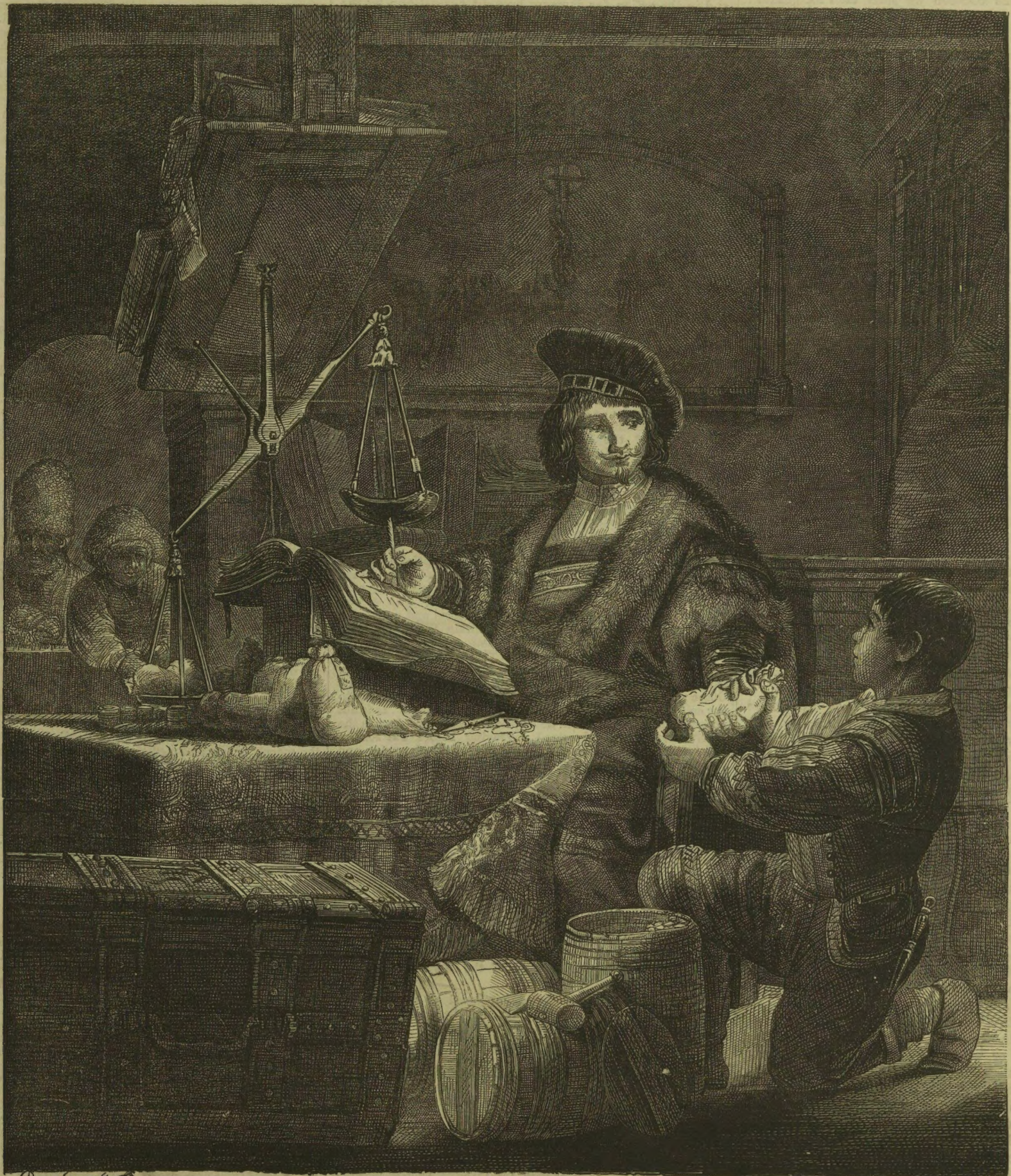


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1587.—VOL. LVI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

TWO WHOLE SHEETS, } STAMPED, 6D.
FIVEPENCE



Rembrandt's

THE GOLD-WEIGHER," ETCHING BY REMBRANDT.

ACQUITTAL OF PIERRE BONAPARTE.

How great soever our surprise may be at the verdict of the jury at the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, it would ill become us to challenge either the good faith or the sound judgment of the gentlemen who agreed to an acquittal on all points of the indictment. We are bound to assume that French law has been vindicated by this unexpected conclusion. The difficulties which stood in the way of our accepting any hypothesis consistent with the Prince's legal justification have not, it is true, been removed. The evidence given in court, conflicting as it was, does not materially alter the view we had previously taken of the facts. A great crime has been committed—of that there can be little doubt. The man who is responsible for it is Pierre Bonaparte—of that there is even less doubt. A jury of Frenchmen, however, after a full inquiry into the facts of the case, and interpreting the law of France by the help of authorised guidance, has declared that the accused was not guilty of any violation of the law in what he did to Victor Noir, although it unfortunately resulted in the death of the latter. He shot Victor Noir dead with a revolver in his own drawing-room; but he was not guilty of murder—he was not legally guilty of homicide, with or without extenuating circumstances. The violence to which he had resorted, and which had consigned a fellow-mortal to the grave, was not more than the law of the country will justify and defend. This, apart from any question as to the side on which the weight of testimony falls, is the conclusion established by the verdict of the Tours jury on Sunday last.

In reviewing this decision we shall take for granted the truth of the case presented to the Court by the defence—that Prince Pierre did not use his revolver until he had been struck on the cheek by M. Victor Noir. We reject the counter-evidence, not because it was uncorroborated, for this cannot be justly averred, but because the jury seems to have regarded it as less credible than the account of the occurrence given by the Prince himself. We assume that, after a rude and insulting word or two from the Prince, the young journalist smote him with his right fist with force enough to leave a mark upon Pierre Bonaparte's left cheek, and that his having done so left no sign upon the tight-buttoned, close-fitting kid glove of the journalist, nor prevented his hat from being in his right hand when he fell from exhaustion on the pavement below. But even when this representation of the facts is accepted as trustworthy, and the whole advantage of it is given to the defendant, we discover no sufficient warrant for the acquittal of the Prince, in accordance at least with English ideas of justice. The Bonapartes, it is true, had been grossly calumniated and insulted by M. Rochefort's journal, and Pierre with more rancour than the rest. Nevertheless, MM. Noir and Fonvielle had waited upon the Prince, not as principals in the quarrel between him and M. Rochefort, but as seconds to arrange for a duel in which M. Grousset, another journalist, was the challenger. Whether the Prince habitually carried a revolver in his trousers pocket, or changed that article of his dress that he might have one at hand in the approaching interview, does not much matter. What remains beyond denial or doubt is that he went armed into his reception-room, and that, with pistol in hand, but thrust into the pocket shaped for this kind of service, he of set purpose provoked his visitors by hurling at them a most contemptuous and abusive interrogation. Then came the blow, according to the defence—an outrage which Pierre Bonaparte had done his utmost to provoke—and immediately thereupon followed the fatal use of the weapon upon one of the journalists, and the attempted use of it upon the person of the other. In the eye of French law, as interpreted by the Tours jury, all this was perfectly justifiable.

It would be doing the French people an injustice to draw from the foregoing facts the general inference that they regard a blow given, under provocation, with the fist as an outrage properly subjecting the perpetrator of it to the chance of being shot down without warning as a wild beast. A cheap estimate of the value of human life, a cold-blooded indifference to the claims of fair play, or a taste for sanguinary collisions introduced into social life, cannot be justly attributed to our neighbours across the Channel. Nor does their code of law reflect this disposition. Yet the evidence given in the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte reveals the prevalence of habits, by no means confined to a single class, which carry us back to uncivilised times. To carry arms appears to have been the common practice of the Prince himself and of the literary gentlemen by whom he deemed himself to have been insulted. Unfortunately, moreover, the kind of weapon which seems to have won the favour of these gentlemen was far better adapted to carry into effect the impulses of ungovernable passion than to display the high courage of those who make it a familiar *vade mecum*. As a weapon of defence in a savage land, or where one is exposed to felonious assault on a dark night, the revolver must be awarded the praise of effectiveness; but, surely, as an avenger of insult it should be kept out of immediate reach. A presumption is raised against the courage or temper of any man who habitually carries one. We hope the practice is not naturally associated with any particular cast of political opinion—Republican, Constitutional, or Absolutist. Wherever, and among whomsoever, it has become common, it indicates a lack of reverence for humanity which encourages all crimes of violence, and invites precisely those

deplorable catastrophes it is relied on to avert. We have no reason to think that the habit of going about the daily walks of life armed like a burglar is established with any class of the French people; and we devoutly trust that, in France as in England, it will never be other than a disreputable exception to the ordinary usage of life.

Continental views on the subject of duelling, however, are, it cannot be denied, of the laxest kind. If this homicide had not been mixed up with "an affair of honour," we question whether the jury would have returned a verdict of acquittal. And yet it is difficult to imagine how they could have permitted themselves to be misled by the illusion. The code of honour was violated by both parties even more obtrusively than the criminal code. Engaged in arranging the preliminaries of a duel, they were bound not to enter one another's presence armed, but to observe the most punctilious courtesy. A bullet through the heart for a blow on the cheek is a penalty which blind revenge only could exact; but in the court of honour revenge is a duty. Even this, however, will not adequately explain the verdict of the Tours jury. The brutality of M. Grousset in the witness-box, and the rowdiness of M. Fonvielle in the court, excited a reaction in favour even of so repulsive a fire-eater as Pierre Bonaparte. The result is intelligible enough, while it is equally inexcusable. But do not let us overrate its significance. There were thirty-six jurymen, eighteen of whom, the report goes, dissented from the acquittal of the prisoner. In France the verdict of a jury need not represent unanimity, and when the votes are equally divided the accused takes the benefit of the tie. The Prince has escaped a criminal conviction by the narrowest chance, and in the action for damages brought against him by the Noir family has been subjected to a fine of 25,000*f*. That his Imperial kinsman insists upon his exile from France is a rumour we can readily accept as authentic. Law has loosed her hold upon him, but public opinion has not. Family and country appear eager to wash their hands of him. He has escaped from justice only to find himself in the arms of infamy. Moral retribution is always surer, often heavier, than legal; and of the former Pierre Bonaparte will have full measure, go where he may.

"THE GOLD WEIGHER."

Mr. Charles Blanc, author of "L'Œuvre Complet de Rembrandt," says that he has made several researches for information respecting the personage represented in this famous etching, but could find none beyond the fact that Uytenbogaert was the Receiver-General of the Dutch States. M. Blanc was unable even to ascertain if he was related to the famous Jean Uytenbogaert, Ministre des Remontrants, whose portrait, also etched by Rembrandt, is known in Holland by the Latinised name of Johannes Uitenbogaert; and in this form is written by Bartsch in his catalogue, doubtless to distinguish the two men. All that is known is that the name of the financier is cited more than once in the correspondence of Rembrandt with Constantin Huygens, secretary of Prince Frederick Henry, in connection with the sums due to the painter for his pictures; and it was doubtless on the occasion of the payments that Rembrandt had to take from the hands of the Receiver that their acquaintance or friendship was made. Of this etching, which is signed and dated 1639, there are three "states." In the first, which is of great rarity, the face is only rendered in outline. Wilson, in his descriptive catalogue, mentions that he had possessed a print from the Denon collection of this first state in which the effect was completed in bistre wash; and he infers that Rembrandt "perhaps waited for the actual portrait of the Receiver, so as to cause the vacancy for the face; and in the mean time, in the impression here noticed, supplied a countenance to please himself with the perfect effect." The Denon catalogue, edited by M. Duchesne, speaks, however, only of a second "state" as "retouchée au pinceau." The second "state" is also very rare, and in this the head and remainder of the work is virtually finished. Captain William Baillie and John Hazard made copies of this state, which may deceive less-informed or unwary amateurs. The third "state" is very inferior; the plate is entirely retouched, and the retouching, one is tempted to say, might have been done by Captain Baillie. Other particulars respecting the "states," of interest chiefly to the collector, will be found in the proper authorities. It is not necessary to give a detailed description of the etching with the careful reproduction by wood engraving before the reader. Rembrandt's peculiar genius and mastery of character and chiaroscuro may also, we trust, be appreciated without the inefficient aid of the pen. We may add that a print in the first state fetched £51 at the sale of the collection of Mr. Julian Marshall, in 1864.

The excellent engraving from Rosa Bonheur's picture of Shetland ponies, noticed in our last issue, is published by Mr. Ferdinand Herbault, Strand.

A movement is on foot in Banbury to found a grammar-school; and towards the object Mr. Samuelson, M.P. for the borough, offers £1000. Colonel North, M.P., and Lord Saye and Sele (the High Steward) promise each £100.

The *Leicester Journal* says that the Bishop of Peterborough has sent a contribution towards the fund being raised for the erection of a statue in Leicester of the Rev. Robert Hall. About £900 has been contributed.

Extensive buildings have been prepared at Plymouth for the reception of such emigrants as may be dispatched from that port under the auspices of her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, or of the Hon. G. F. Vernon, the agent-general for Victoria.

The Commission to inquire into the subject of over-regulation prices has been constituted by the Secretary for War as follows:—Sir George Grey (chairman), the Earl of Devon, General Peel, Mr. Ward-Hunt, Sir James Scarlett, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. James, Mr. Whitbread, M.P., Mr. Muntz, M.P., and General Steele.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains the appointment of Colonel P. S. Lumsden, Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army, and Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Secretary to the Government of India, foreign department, to be Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, March 31.

A verdict of acquittal was pronounced last Sunday by the jury of the High Court of Justice at Tours in favour of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and has taken Parisians somewhat by surprise; for, although it was generally thought that the Prince would receive but a comparatively slight punishment, no one was prepared for his escaping scot free. After the conclusion of the criminal proceedings, the jury took into consideration the civil action brought by the Noir family against the prisoner, and the judicial inquiry into one of the grossest outrages of late years was finally concluded by the Prince being condemned to pay the relatives of the deceased the sum of £1000 as damages. The whole of the Liberal papers which have commented upon the issue of this deplorable affair are unanimous in expressing their surprise and disapprobation at the result of the trial. On the other hand, M. Paul de Cassagnac, the editor of the *Pays*, whose name has so often been before the public in connection with duelling, is loud in praising both the Prince and the verdict of the High Court; while the Revolutionary faction, led by the *Marseillaise*, are more bitter than ever in their attacks upon the Government, whom they, of course, accuse of having arranged the whole affair beforehand.

The *Marseillaise* came out on Monday morning with quite a wonderful display of type, a third of the front page being devoted to the following lines, which were composed in characters nearly an inch high:—"Pierre Bonaparte is acquitted; Victor Noir is in the tomb; Ulric de Fonvielle is in prison; Paschal Grousset is in the same position; Henri Rochefort also; as well as Millière, Rigault, Bazire, Dereure. Pierre Bonaparte is acquitted."

At the sitting of the Senate, on Monday, M. Emile Ollivier introduced the new *Senatus Consultum* which is to modify the present Constitution. The attendance of senators was unusually large, and the public tribunes were crowded. Marshal Leboeuf, Minister of War, upon whom the Emperor has just conferred the title of Marshal of France, which gives him the right to a seat in the Senate, was introduced by Admiral Rigault de Genouilly and Marshal Randon, previous to M. Ollivier's speech. The measure in question deprives the Senate of many of its peculiar prerogatives. This body is still to possess the right of initiating measures, but bills for the taxation of the country must first be voted by the Corps Législatif. The number of senators, not including those who hold their seats by right, is fixed at two-thirds of the number of deputies; and the Emperor's nominations are limited to twenty per annum. The Constitution is only to be modified by the people, on the proposition of the Sovereign. Such portions of the Constitution of 1852 as are inconsistent with these provisions are, of course, repealed. The *Senatus Consultum* proper has annexed to it a schedule of thirty-eight articles treating of the Regency, the form of government, and the privileges of the Emperor, the Senate, the Corps Législatif, and the Council of State.

On Friday the deputies of the Corps Législatif met in the bureaux, previous to the public sitting, in order to choose the Committees on various bills. In the public sitting, which was presided over by M. Alfred Le Roux, M. Schneider being absent at Creuzot, in consequence of the strike, nothing of importance occurred.

On Monday M. Guyot de Montpayroux presented a demand of interpellation on the modifications which are contemplated in the constitutional action of the Corps Législatif. M. Jules Ferry also brought forward a proposition for the abolition of the High Court of Justice. In the sitting on Tuesday M. de St. Paul presented a proposition fixing an *ad valorem* duty on potable liquors. A long discussion then ensued upon M. Jules Ferry's electoral reform bill, which proposed an increase in the number of deputies, as well as various regulations tending to ensure the genuineness of universal suffrage. Thereport of the Committee on the bill opposed it as unconstitutional; and, after speeches from MM. Ollivier and Gambetta, the Chamber adopted the conclusions of the Committee by a majority of 120. On M. Picard and M. Guyot de Montpayroux next insisting that a day should be fixed for the discussion of the interpellations relative to the constituent power, M. Emile Ollivier declared that the Cabinet could not accept the motion, and would retire rather than consent to such a course. After a most stormy debate a division was taken, and the Ministry were again victorious; but yesterday it was arranged that the interpellations should be brought forward on Monday next.

M. Granier de Cassagnac's proposition for the reduction of the duty on wines is said to have already obtained 120 adhesions in the Chamber.

A Council of Ministers, at which M. de Banneville was present, was held at the Tuilleries on Saturday—the Emperor presiding.

On Friday M. Ségris, Minister of Public Instruction, visited the schools of law and medicine, accompanied by the Deans of the various faculties.

Baron Haussmann, ex-Prefect of the Seine, arrived in Paris, from Nice, on Friday, and is staying at the Hôtel du Louvre.

Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern, accompanied by a numerous suite, has left Paris for Germany.

The footman Lathauvers, who, it will be remembered, murdered his mistress, in the presence of her paralysed husband, a short time back, has been condemned to death, at the assizes of the department of the Seine.

GERMANY.

The *Wurtemberg Official Gazette* of Monday contains a Ministerial notification announcing that a reduction of the contingent of recruits, a diminution as far as possible of the period of service with the regiment, and a reintroduction on a small scale of the system of providing substitutes, are matters that are now under the consideration of the Cabinet. The Government demands as its constitutional right an examination of its proposals by the Chambers, and promises that if this is granted it will answer every objection; but it protests against the insinuation that Prussian influence has been at work in directing its policy; and it concludes this communication by declaring that it is equally determined to preserve the independence of Wurtemberg and to oppose the desire and the incitement to violate the treaty of alliance with Prussia. The resignations of the Ministers von Golther, von Gessler, and Baron Wagner have been accepted. They have received the grand cross of the Order of the Crown. Colonel Suckow, Chief of the Staff, has been appointed Minister of War, and Councillor Scheurlen Minister of the Interior. The duties of the Ministry of Public Worship will provisionally be performed.

The Bavarian Chamber brought the general discussion of the extraordinary army estimates to a close on Wednesday. In the course of the debate the Minister for War declared himself emphatically opposed to any reduction of the time for

which recruits had to serve with the regiment, and he declared that the army of Bavaria must relatively equal in strength and training the armies of Bavaria's allies. A change of military system at the present moment, when the reforms introduced had scarcely had time to bear fruit, would be tantamount to a disorganisation of the whole army. With regard to the proposals for the introduction of the militia system, that was a movement in which Bavaria could not take the lead.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor will be in Vienna during the Easter holidays, and then return to Pesth.

Herr Giskra will continue to perform the duties of Minister of the Interior until the Reichsrath is closed.

The Government has brought in a bill for invalidating the election of members who (like the Czech deputies) refuse to take their seats in the Reichsrath.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the estimates of the Ministry of Justice were discussed, and in the course of the debate Herr Waidele moved a resolution asking the Government to establish prisons as soon as possible upon the solitary system. The Minister of Justice gladly accepted the resolution, and explained to the House what the Government has effected in this direction, and what it intends to accomplish. All the estimates with the resolutions upon them, and subsequently the complete Financial Bill for 1870, were, in accordance with the committee's proposals, read the second and the third time and adopted.

ITALY.

The *Official Gazette* of yesterday week says:—The Government, being in possession of clear evidence of a shortly-intended Republican movement, have forewarned the authorities of those towns where either disorders are probable or strikes going on. The paper proceeds to report on the known facts which have occurred at Pavia, and further states that the same night at Piacenza a crowd of one hundred rioters appeared before the barracks, shouting seditious cries, asking the soldiers to open the gates, and even trying to force an entrance. In this they failed and took to flight, when two of their number were arrested. The town is tranquil, and much indignation prevails against the disturbers. On the previous morning, the paper adds, seventy individuals formed themselves into a band at Brisighella, near Faenza, and marched in the direction of Bologna. Advice from the latter place speaks of the existence of a plot to collect a large assembly of young men, with arms, in that city; but the precautionary measures taken caused their designs to be abandoned. A few arrests were made. The townspeople themselves were ignorant of the intended outbreak, and tranquillity has not been disturbed. Saturday's *Official Gazette* states that order has everywhere been restored.

The Senate has approved the bill for the provisional exercise of the Budget. It has also passed an order of the day expressing confidence in the Ministry in connection with the occurrences at Pavia and Piacenza.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs explained to the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, that the Cabinet, trusting to the authority of the law and to the established principles of religious liberty, would adhere to its first resolution of abstaining from all intervention in the doings of the Ecumenical Council. The Government confined itself to approving the conciliatory efforts of Italian Bishops; but, in conformity with the principle of the separation of Church and State, it would allow the Church freely to lay down what dogmas it chose. The Chamber voted the order of the day asked for.

A telegram from Rome states that the General Congregation on Tuesday voted the Schema de Fide.

AMERICA.

Georgia and Texas having been admitted into the Union on the same conditions as Virginia, the President, on Wednesday issued his proclamation, declaring the fifteenth amendment, enacting negro suffrage, to be ratified.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress urging the passage of the bills now awaiting its consideration for the encouragement of shipbuilding and to revive the decaying maritime power of the United States. He declares it to be a national humiliation that the country should be compelled to pay annually a sum of 30,000,000 dols. for the freighting of foreign vessels, and he recommends the encouragement of the American steam-ship lines by subsidies.

President Grant announces, in a message to the Senate, that he has obtained from President Baez thirty days' extension of the time for the ratification of the San Domingo treaty.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill enforcing laws against the Mormons in Utah, depriving polygamists of the right of citizenship, and punishing them by fine and imprisonment, by a vote of 94 to 32. It was amended by striking out provisions authorising the President to send military into Utah and select 40,000 volunteers to enforce it. The bill goes to the Senate.

A telegram from Texas reports a raid by the Comanche Indians on the western border of the State and a massacre of more than forty families.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed to report favourably on General Banks's resolution instructing the President to maintain an impartial neutrality in the contest between Cuba and Spain.

Mr. Boutwell has ordered the sale of two million dollars in gold, and the purchase of four million dollars in bonds during April.

On Sunday a furious storm broke over New York, Brooklyn, and the vicinity. Many buildings were blown down, and several persons were injured.

Major-General George H. Thomas—who took an important part on the Federal side, in the civil war—died at San Francisco, from apoplexy, on Monday.

INDIA.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Madras, on Wednesday week, by rail from Beypore, after a fine run across the peninsula in twelve hours and a half. His Royal Highness was received by the Governor and his staff, and also by the French Governor of the settlements of Pondicherry. All the military and civil officers, as well as the native Princes, were in attendance. The reception of the Prince was most enthusiastic. His Royal Highness left Madras for Colombo on Sunday.

A telegram from Calcutta states that Sir Richard Temple will make his financial statement on Saturday (to-day).

Mr. Hogg, the Administrator-General of Bengal, is dead.

The rainfall in the Punjab has failed, and severe distress is apprehended.

A fire occurred at Comptah, on Thursday week, by which 200 houses and 2500 bales of cotton were destroyed.

Several complaints are made of the delay incurred on the Brindisi route. One traveller states that passengers from Mont Cenis are kept at Macoa an hour and a quarter, because they are forbidden to travel by the Lyons express. This causes the loss of a whole day to persons travelling thence to London.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sunlight's walk over for the Trial Stakes, and the unavailing efforts made by the public to get a peep at him through his clothes proved about the most interesting part of the Warwick programme. Threatener added another handicap to the account which Free Trade opened for Caractacus; the victory, however, was not a very grand one, and it was quite a veteran's race, for not a single three-year-old ran. Purlbrook, the winner of the Union Hunt Cup, is by Knight of Kars, the sire of The Colonel, whose stock really seems invincible in hunter's races or steeplechases. Six of the Grand National horses were engaged in the Grand Annual Steeplechase, but only two, Moose and Fan, came to the post. Tusculanum (10 st. 12 lb.) repeated his last year's victory, on which occasion he carried 6 lb. less, and was ridden by poor Mr. Edwards. Curiously enough, there have been seven starters each time. Bismarck, who was a very smart two-year-old, and has been gradually going down hill, first as Bateman, and then as Hereford, reappeared under his old name, but without the old speed. Knight of Kars was again victorious at St. Albans, with Carlos, who defeated a large field. Q. C. performed badly in the principal race, in which Lord Waldegrave's jockey seems to have been a little careless at the finish, and was just beaten by Double Event.

Despite the lack of two-year-old races, which in previous years have formed so important a part of the programme, the Epsom Tuesday was very successful. The weather, though cold, was fine; and large fields started for each event. The class of animals in the Trial Stakes was not nearly so good as last year, when Blue Gown and Formosa ran home together, with Vespasian behind them. Still, all the eleven came to the post; and the evergreen Paté, whose twenty-two races of last season do not seem to have affected her, won very easily from Lightning and Walter. In the City and Suburban Sabinus (5 st. 7 lb.) proved quite a second Delight, as his length victory was gained very easily. He is an own brother to Vespasian, in the same stable as Astolfo, and said to be superior to him. He was engaged in the Derby, but his nomination unfortunately became void by the melancholy death of Mr. Stephenson. Claudius (5 st. 7 lb.), who is by that rising sire Caractacus, ran a good second; but the distance was a little too far for Miss Dayrell (7 st. 6 lb.). As a rule, the heavy weights had no chance at any part of the race, with the exception of Westminster (7 st. 10 lb.), who showed fine speed. The once brilliant Belladrum appeared for the first time since his terrible Derby fiasco, in the Stamford Plate. He ran fast for about a quarter of a mile, and then did away, his "roaring" having become worse than ever.

The victory of Sabinus in the Great Metropolitan was one of the easiest ever achieved. The additional 14 lb. seemed to make no difference to him, and he might have won by forty lengths instead of four, had his jockey allowed him. The Newmarket Handicap and Chester Cup, in which he will carry 6 st. 13 lb. and 6 st. 5 lb. respectively, appear quite at his mercy. Sabinus possesses that staying power which his distinguished brother lacks; and as, being a gelding, he would have received 5 lb. from the colts, he must have had a great chance in the Derby. The only previous instance of such an Epsom "double-first" occurred in 1854, when Virago carried off both the City and Suburban and Great Metropolitan; and her performance was even more remarkable in one way, as at that time both races were run on the same day. Rosicrucian (9 st.) showed much improved form in the Prince of Wales's Stakes; and Tibthorpe, of Hayling Island notoriety, scored a win.

As the close of the hunting season rapidly approaches advertisements of sales grow thicker and thicker, and in the course of the present month Lord Poltimore's dog hounds, the Atherstone hounds and horses, Mr. North's hounds and horses, and Mr. Musters's stud will all be brought to the hammer. The advertisement of the sale of Lord Rendlesham's hunting establishment, on May 4, created the greatest surprise among the members of the hunt, as it was the first notice they had of his Lordship's intention of giving up the country. There are now plenty of foxes, there has hardly been a blank day this season, and, as everyone has given as much help as possible to promote sport, Lord Rendlesham's sudden determination has caused great disappointment. Cummins, the huntsman, and Charles Jones, the first whip, are in want of places; but Tom Enever, the second whip, goes to the Essex and Suffolk as first whip.

The Cambridge crew arrived at Putney before their opponents, which is not the usual order of things; and they are also a heavier set of men, which again is quite contrary to precedent. The light blues are not well together yet; still they have only been a few days in their light boat, and with Mr. Morrison's coaching are sure to improve rapidly in this respect. Their spins over the course have satisfied their admirers, and their performance on Tuesday last against a Leander eight, with whom they had some sharp bursts, was deemed especially good. Goldie, however, is not such a finished carman as he was last year. The Oxford eight go far better than the very unfavourable reports from the Isis had led us to expect. Darbshire still shows a lack of condition; but he is setting them a fine long stroke, and they will lose nothing on the day for want of generalship. As far as we can judge, the two crews are tolerably even, and perhaps the odds that are laid on Oxford are due to the prestige of former victories. Bearing in mind, however, the rapid improvement that the dark blues always make during their stay at Putney, we shall expect to see them win once more. We give the names and weights of the crews:—

CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.	OXFORD.	st. lb.
E. S. L. Randolph, Third		R. Mirehouse, University	
Trinity (bow)	11 0	(bow)	11 0
2. J. H. Ridley, Jesus	11 12	2. A. G. Lewis, University ..	11 6
3. J. W. Dale, Lady Margaret ..	12 7	3. T. S. Baker, Queen's	12 11
4. E. A. A. Spencer, Second		4. T. Edwards-Moss, Balliol ..	12 13
Trinity	12 3	5. F. Payne, St. John's	12 8
5. W. H. Lowe, Christ's	12 9	6. S. Woodhouse, University ..	11 3
6. E. Phelps, Sidney	12 3	7. W. D. Benson, Balliol	11 12
7. J. F. Strachan, Trinity Hall	12 1	8. W. D. Darbshire, Balliol ..	
J. H. D. Goldie, Lady		(stroke)	11 11
Margaret (stroke)	12 3	A. S. Hall, Corpus (cox.) ..	7 6
H. Gordon, First Trinity (cox)	7 13		

The Oxford University sports have confirmed our idea that the men, taken as a whole, are not quite so good as usual this year. J. G. Wilson's lameness did not prevent him from winning the 100 yards. He struck us last year as being about the fastest man at the distance we ever saw, and runs in very good style. The times of the mile and three-mile races, both won by Benson, were not very grand; still he was not pressed in the former. Somers Smith seems to have given up mile running, and returned to his favourite quarter, though the long distance work will not have improved his speed. The walking-race was not particularly fast; indeed, neither University has ever turned out a really first-class man at this branch of athletic sports; and such competitions as jumping, throwing the hammer, &c., all showed a falling off. In these last-mentioned events men often wonder that they seldom perform in the actual competition as well as they do in practice, apparently quite forgetting that six

"tries" in public are widely different to an unlimited number in private, combined with entire freedom from nervousness.

Uper's performance in the quarter mile at Cambridge was so good that he is sure to defeat any man that Oxford can send against him in the inter-University sports. Hawtrey also showed fine form in the three miles; and as we hear that Morgan, who has won this event for the last two years, is not up to the mark, we expect to see him defeated. The high jump and the walking-race were very poor; but Shann's mile was decidedly good, and, altogether, we fancy that Cambridge will score the odd event.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The *Brighton Daily News* states that Mr. Bright's health is very much improved since his arrival at Brighton.

The Townhall at Croydon was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning.

The Town Council of Cambridge, at a meeting held on Thursday week, resolved upon the adoption of the Public-House Closing Act of 1864, as amended by the Act of 1865.

At a meeting held on Tuesday at Chapel, a dangerous part of the Lincolnshire coast, it was resolved to establish a life-boat at that place. The National Life-Boat Institution has promised £500 towards the scheme.

The Irish Church Convention has decided that the future primates of the Church in Ireland shall be elected by the Bench of Bishops and from among their own number.

The contest at Bristol, on Monday, terminated in the return of the Liberal candidate by a majority of 770—Mr. Robinson having polled 7832 votes, and Mr. Hare 7062.

Lady Lopes (the mother of Sir Massey Lopes, M.P. for South Devon, and Mr. H. C. Lopes, M.P. for Launceston) has died at Frome from injuries received from burns. The unfortunate lady was standing by the dining-room fire, when the flames caught her dress, and she was burnt so seriously that death took place on Saturday.

The annual inspection of the Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers, by Colonel Elliott, the Government officer, took place on their practising-ground, yesterday week. The corps, under the command of Colonel Wale and Adjutant Leesen, went through the various evolutions and exercises incident to a field-day, and at their conclusion were addressed in commendatory terms by Colonel Elliott.

The report of the Sligo Election Commission was issued on Wednesday, as a Parliamentary paper. It reveals the existence of a large amount of bribery at the last and the two preceding elections. This bribery usually took the form of heavy payments to voters, made some months after the election. In this way Mr. Macdonogh paid a large sum in 1860; the same candidate and Mr. Serjeant Armstrong in 1865; and Major Knox in 1868. A class of voters, about forty or fifty in number, invariably looked for pay at the elections—and were very seldom disappointed. At the last contest, the Rev. John Morris undertook to find ten voters if £1000 was paid down. The Commissioners complain of the acts of Dr. Gillooly, the Roman Catholic Bishop, as amounting to undue influence.

A Highland gathering took place, yesterday week, in the City-Hall, Glasgow, consisting, for the most part, of natives of Lochabar resident in Glasgow. Fully 1500 sat down to tea, the great area and galleries of the hall being filled by well-dressed persons of both sexes. Mr. Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, member for Inverness-shire, presided. Songs, pibrochs, and Highland dances followed his address; and in the course of the evening Mr. Sheriff Clark and Bailie Salmon delivered addresses, which were loudly applauded. The soirée was brought to a close by the vast assembly singing "Auld Lang Syne," and a tremendous cheer, on the motion of Dr. Pirie, for Lochiel. The floor was then cleared for the customary assembly; and while this was being done, Lochiel was entertained by the committee in an adjoining apartment at supper. The ball was opened by a grand march, led by Lochiel and the lady of a member of the committee.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, March 26:—

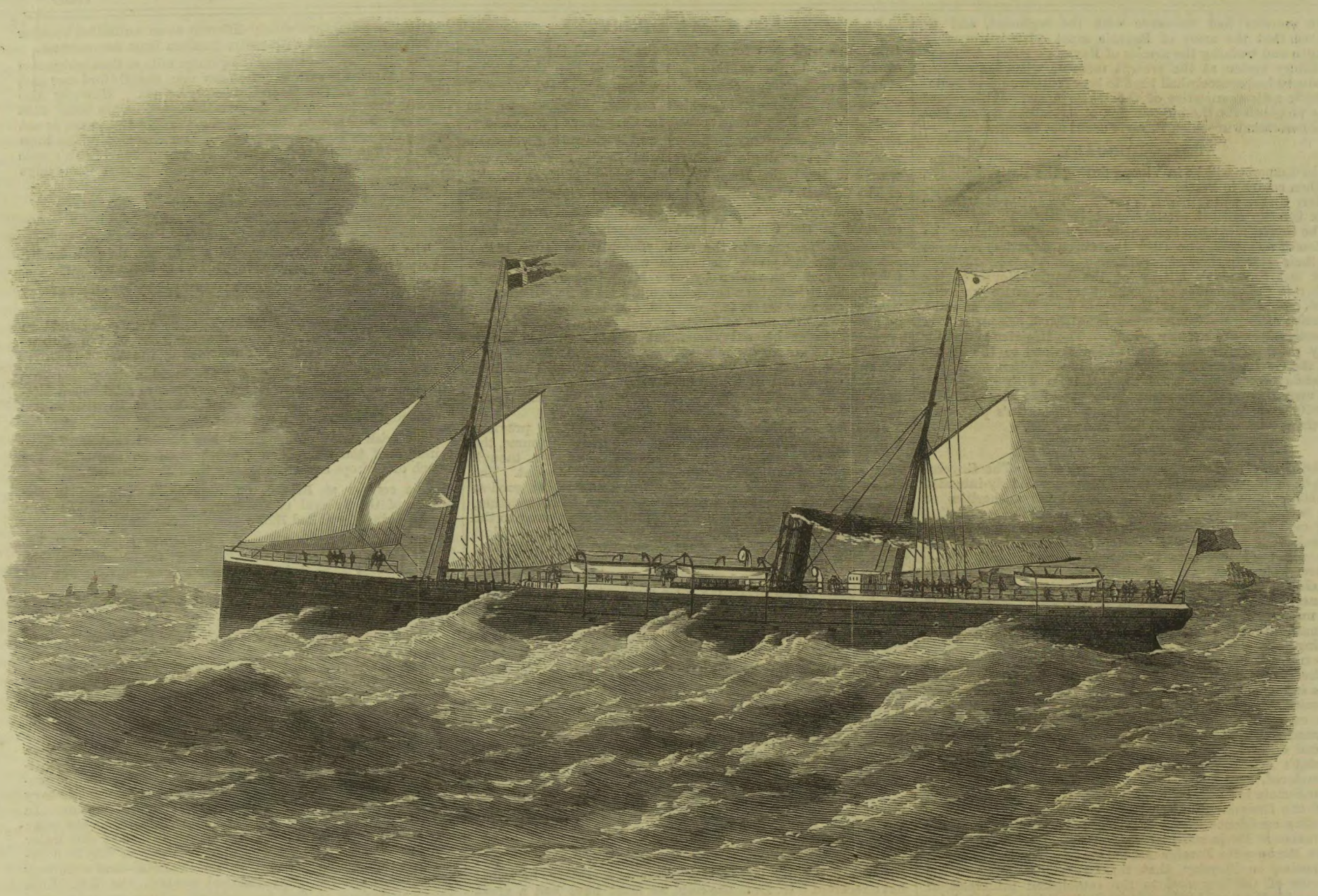
In London the births of 2227 children (1151 boys and 1076 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1860-9, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2285.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1478. It was the twelfth week of the year; and the average number of deaths for that week was, with a correction for increase of population, 1652. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 237, the corrected average number being 322. Five deaths from smallpox, 19 from measles, 56 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 10 from typhus fever, 16 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 8 from simple continued fever, 2 from relapsing fever, and 9 from diarrhoea were registered. 184 persons died from phthisis, 221 from bronchitis, and 93 from pneumonia. Diseases of the brain and nervous system proved fatal to 179 persons, and 70 deaths were caused by diseases of the organs of circulation. The deaths of 5 children from burns or scalds, of 14 persons from drowning, of 9 infants and 2 adults from suffocation, and of 5 persons who committed suicide were recorded. A female died, on March 21, at Nazareth House, Hammersmith, aged (as stated) 103 years. Three persons were killed by horses or vehicles.

In the week 5322 births and 3365 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The deaths were lower than in any previous week of the year. The annual rate of mortality was 24 per 1000 persons estimated to be living.

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in Paris showed an annual death-rate of 30 per 1000 persons living. The 496 deaths in Berlin in the seven days ending Thursday, the 24th ult., gave an annual rate of 36 per 1000, and included 42 which were referred to diarrhoea.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that some conspicuous groups of spots are again traversing the sun's surface. One single spot, more especially in the northern hemisphere, has a length from north to south of 96 secs. of arc, equivalent to about 43,000 miles. Owing, however, to this spot being so much foreshortened as yet on the solar sphere in directions of longitude, it is not easy to state exactly its dimensions from east to west, but it approximates to the measurement of its meridional length, apparently. This would indicate, therefore, a disruption of the solar photosphere to the enormous extent of not less than 1,600,000,000 square miles, or eight times the superficies of the terraqueous globe.



HULL STEAM-SHIP ORLANDO, FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC TO SWEDEN.
SEE PAGE 350.



THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BOAT CREW RETURNING FROM PRACTICE.



TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE AT TOURS.
SEE PAGE 346.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Frankville, Bebington, the wife of R. B. Moore, Esq., solicitor, Birkenhead, of a son.

On Feb. 17, at Mhow, Bombay, the wife of T. Teed, Esq., "Queen's Bays," of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Highfield, Surbiton, the wife of Charles William Bardswell, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Truro, the Hon R. A. Arundell, youngest son of the late James Everard, ninth Baron Lond Arundell of Wardour, to Charlotte Stuart, youngest daughter of the late H. Parkin, Esq., R.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

At the official residence of the father of the bride, Navy-yard, Washington, Gustavus von Overbeck, His I. and R. Austrian Majesty's Consul-General, Hong-Kong, China, to Miss Romaine Goddard, step-daughter of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, U.S.N.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Underdown, Ledbury, Herefordshire, John Murray Aynsley, Esq., only son of the late Lord Charles Murray Aynsley, and grandson of John, third Duke of Atholl.

On the 26th ult., at Beaupre, Glamorganshire, Elia Jane Mansel Bruce, the infant daughter of Major Bassett, aged two months and twenty days.

On the 29th ult., at Tweed Villa, Norham-on-Tweed, William Ogle Dickinson, Esq., aged 73.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.

SUNDAY, April 2.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. Divine service—Chapels Royal: St. James's, 12 o'clock, the Bishop of Salisbury; Whitehall, 11 a.m., Dr. Merivale, the Dean of Ely; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Derry; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Merivale, Dean of Ely.

MONDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, died, 397. Oliver Goldsmith, poet and novelist, died, 1774. Meetings: Royal Institution, general meeting, 2 p.m.; Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.; Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 (Captain Moncrieff).

TUESDAY, 5.—Robert Raikes, founder of Sunday Schools, died, 1811. Meetings: Syro-Egyptian Society (anniversary), 7 p.m.; King's College, London, 8 p.m. (Professor W. A. Miller on Spectrum Analysis); Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Rolleston on Nervous System.)

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day. Albert Dürer, painter and wood-engraver, died, 1528. Meetings: Royal Agricultural Society, noon; Royal Horticultural Society (Fruit and Floral), 11 a.m.; Scientific, 1.30 p.m., general, 3 p.m.; Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts (Discussion on Street Tramways); Institute of Naval Architects, 11 a.m. University Boat-Race.

THURSDAY, 7.—H.R.H. Prince Leopold born, 1853. Meetings: Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Paleontology); Inventors' Institute, 7.30 p.m.; Chemical and Linnean Societies, 8 p.m.; Artists and Amateurs, 8 p.m.; Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Vegetable Products.)

FRIDAY, 8.—Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818. Cambridge Lent Term ends. Meetings: Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Quaker Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.; Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Huxley on the Pedigree of the Horse, 9 p.m.)

SATURDAY, 9.—Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835. Oxford Lent term ends. Moon's first quarter, 9.25 a.m. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.; Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on the Sun.)

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 24	3 49	4 13	4 37	5 01	5 25	5 49

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in force at 10 A.M. next morning.	Amount of rain falling at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of air at 5 P.M.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	A count of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.					
March	23	30.051	33.5	23.3	70	5	28.8	38.7	NNW. N. WNW.	3.18	.000	
	24	29.894	37.9	26.3	66	9	30.0	42.7	NW. N. N.W.	1.56	.005	
	25	29.750	36.8	25.7	67	4	30.0	43.2	NE. N. N.E.	2.14	.010*	
	26	29.904	34.1	30.3	87	9	29.0	41.4	N. NNE. ENE.	3.15	.130*	
	27	29.425	33.7	27.6	75	10	31.2	42.0	NNE. N.	3.15	.000	
	28	30.455	33.7	27.6	75	10	33.5	38.3	NE. NNE.	2.10	.000	
	29	30.366	36.5	27.8	73	10	32.0	41.3	NNE. NE.	2.19	.005	

* Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.017	29.936	29.763	29.790	30.307	30.444	30.400
Temperature of Air	33.5	33.9	33.9	39.4	39.6	36.2	37.1
Temperature of Evaporation	28.5	28.2	24.2	32.9	34.9	33.0	33.4
Direction of Wind	NW	NW	NE	N	NNE	NE	NNE

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS (will CLOSE SATURDAY, NEXT, APRIL 9, Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. EXHIBITION OF WORKS NOW OPEN, including ST. HUBERT'S STAG, by Rosa Bonheur. Admission, 1s.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street, W. The SPRING EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine. G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street. FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION OF PICTURES NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

EXETER HALL.—THE ORATORIO CONCERTS. BACH'S Sacred Oratorio THE PASSION (St. Matthew) on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8, Madame Saenger's, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Increased Band and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area and West Gallery (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Admission, 3s., 2s., 1s., at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 25, Poultry; the principal Musicians; and Austin's, St. James's Hall, where also may be had Novello's octavo edition of "The Passion," price 3s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 8, Handel's SOLOMON. Principal Vocalists:—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Vinta, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Band and Chorus, on the usual complete scale of the Society's performances, will consist of 700 performers.—Tickets, 3s. and 5s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d. each. At 6, Exeter Hall.

NOTE.—The 38th Annual Passion Week performance of THE MESSIAH will take place on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13. Tickets, as above, now ready.

LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT BUT ONE. ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Madame ARABELLA GODDARD'S BENEFIT and Last Appearance this Season at these Concerts, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 4, when the Programme will include Mendelssohn's Quintet in A Major, Op. 18; Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, for Violin and Piano (last time this season); Bennett's Chamber Trio, and Schubert's Fantasia Sonata for Piano alone. Executants—Madame Arabella Goddard, Messrs. Joachim, L. Rier, Straus, Zerlini, and Piatelli. Vocalist, Mr. Cummings. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co's, 59, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 7, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SACRED CONCERT.—Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Poole, and Mr. George Perren. Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer" and "Hymn of Praise," Mozart's "Ave Verum," Schubert's 23rd Psalm, Wesley's "In Exile," &c. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., and 1s., at Austin's Office, 28, Piccadilly; and all Music Publishers.

MENDELSSOHN'S "JUDGE ME, O GOD."—In consequence of the enthusiastic reception of this beautiful Work at Mr. Leslie's Concert on March 24, and of numerous requests, it will be REPEATED at the SACRED CONCERT of MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 7.

DOUBLE NUMBER.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR APRIL 30 WILL COMPRIS

TWO PICTURES, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

THE WOODCOCK'S NEST

AND

COTTAGE LIFE,

AND

TWO SHEETS OF FINE-ART AND NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS.

Price Tenpence; Stamped, One Shilling.

MISS BOUVERIE'S (Mrs. Francis Drake) COSTUME REGITALS, at the ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, commencing EASTER MONDAY NEXT. Miss Bouverie will appear as Hamlet and Katherine, supported by a well-selected and talented company.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, the Grandest Night of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Season, on the occasion of Mr. G. W. MOORE'S BENEFIT, when a novel and most attractive Programme will be presented, embodying all the most charming of the Songs and Ballads introduced by this company. Mr. Fred Payne and Mr. Harry Payne, the eminent and justly distinguished Pianoforteists of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and Mr. J. Taylor and Mr. Richard Davis, the well-known American Comedians, will also have the honour of taking part in the great programme prepared for this occasion. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Great Area and Gallery, 1s. Open at Seven. Tickets, Places, and Programme may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Spring Resort.—The Only THURSDAY, LA SONNAMBULA (under the direction of Mr. George Perren). Amina Miss Blanche Cole. Other characters by Miss Goodall, Mrs. Aynesley Cook, Mr. Perren, and Mr. R. Temple. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mannus. Palace and Theatre agreeably warmed every cold day.

Fine-Arts Courts—Statuary—Fountains—Spring Flowers—Orangery—Giant Ferns, Palms, and other Tropical Trees—Portrait-Busts—Reading-Room—Technological Museum—Orchestral Band twice daily, and Great Festival Organ. Monday to Friday, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season-Tickets, present Issue dating from April 1, and admitting to the Grand Fêtes, Concerts, Flower Shows, &c., of the coming Season—at all Entrances and Agents.

"The best Guinea's worth in the world of Entertainment."

W. S. WOODIN'S 14th REPRESENTATION at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, with his famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SEETCH-BOOK Entertainment. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Mornings at Three. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

HAMILTON'S AMERICA AS IT IS. Pictorial, Descriptive, Vocal, and Musical. Every Evening at Eight. Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. AGRICULTURAL CONCERT HALL, Islington-green. Admission, 1s. and 2s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. All the Year Round. The Charming Entertainment of the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely crowded audiences to this Hall eight, and often ten, times in each week for five consecutive years, an instance of popularity altogether unprecedented. The great Company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area and Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheap-side; Alfred Hays, Royal Exchange; and at the Hall from 9 a.m. Doors open for Day Performance, 2.30; for Evening Performance, 7.30. Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Proprietors.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, in AGES AGO, with Miss Fanny Holland and Mr. Arthur Cecil. To conclude with BEGGAR MY NEIGHBOUR. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Last Five Nights of Mr. Sothman as Lord Duncraggy. SATURDAY, APRIL 9, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES, for Eleven Nights only.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, SHE STOODS TO CONQUER. Misses Herbert, Henrade, Larkin, and Sallie Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough. After which, New Burlesque, LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—To conclude with AN UNHAPPY PAIR.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, the great Drama of FORMOSA, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., with all the original Drury Lane Effects, Artists, Scenery, Costumes, and Appearances; and THE FORTY THIEVES. On Good Friday, "The Messiah"—Madame Indesdoff, &c.; Band and Chorus of 500. On Easter Monday, Mr. J. L. Toole in "Uncle Dick's Darling," and Miss Julia Mathews in a New Burlesque.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

Ireland is now everybody's greatest difficulty in political contemplation, as Sir Robert Peel said it was his a quarter of a century ago. We find much that is painful to us in the subject, but to write upon it is a duty which cannot be shirked this week, with two Government bills of extreme importance urgently pressed through the forms of legislation. A very few days will put into the hands of Earl Spencer and Mr. Chichester Fortescue and all the official and legal agents of Imperial sovereignty at Dublin Castle the rod of correction which they have asked leave to hold for the suppression of Irish land-murders, Fenian conspiracies, and other peculiar crimes of that distracted country. Let us hope they will use this implement of salutary chastisement as St. Patrick used his apostolic crozier, to drive away the vermin that infest the verdant isle. The lurking assassins, the midnight gangs of truculent savages that break into peaceful homes with furious intent of vengeance, the secret writers of threatening letters, the writers, printers, and publishers of open incitements to slaughter, and their political accomplices who preach and plot sedition, will have to make themselves scarce. British patience, and the patience of respectable Irish society, can no longer endure the hideous sight of a people going so fast to the bad, while the best brains and best hearts of our public men, in the Cabinet and in Parliament, disregarding the interests of class and party, are full of designs for its good. There is no mistake about the serious intention of Imperial statesmanship, whether vested in the persons of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, or of any other set of possible Ministers, to put a stop to this flagrant nuisance. The general sentiment of all decent folk in every part of the United Kingdom has made itself felt in a resolution which must be obeyed without demur and without delay. If the Peace Preservation Act be found insufficient, another law of greater stringency and severity will be demanded and passed. If the practice of trial by jury, with the presumed unanimity of the twelve, be falsified by corruption or intimidation, that institution must either be modified to admit the verdict of a majority, or must be suspended altogether in dealing with agrarian crimes. The powers now given to the magistrates and police for compelling the testimony of recalcitrant witnesses, as well as for searching private houses, for seizing contraband weapons, for arrest-

ing suspicious strangers and dispersing unlawful assemblies in the night, are probably suited to the needs of the Queen's peace. We can have no doubt of the propriety of authorising the Lord Lieutenant to use his own discretion in stopping the issue of papers which encourage or invite the perpetration of criminal acts. It is well understood that this power will not be applied to stifle even the most captious and unreasonable expressions of mere political discontent. The term "sedition" is unfortunately too vague and ill-defined to bear the test of a theoretical controversy upon the merits of this clause of the bill. But the proprietor of a newspaper and its press, seized by order of the Viceroy under the new law, will be enabled to appeal to a judge and jury, who will thus have an opportunity of fixing its true interpretation. It is notorious that there are some writers for the populace in Ireland who make of their profession of zeal for national independence a mere pretext for inculcating doctrines of agrarian plunder, and for exciting their readers to a malignant hatred of the landowners, even recommending the extermination of these by the assassin's bullet. To spare those infamous publications because they are engaged in political discussion would be to render the freedom of the press intolerable, and incompatible with civilisation. Liberty of mischief, in short, is henceforth denied to Irishmen; and whenever the same kind of mischief becomes rife in England, Scotland, or Wales, we shall not object to be placed under similar restraint.

The other Government measure is remedial, as we know; and its completion by the labours of the two Houses, some time before Midsummer, is not the less certain for the slight progress yet made in Committee of the Commons. We apprehend, however, that the operations of the Irish Land Act, when passed, will be gradually felt in the course of some three to five years after its date of execution; for it will take much time to create the tribunals of judicial mediation or arbitration, by whose agency its provisions are to be applied, and to frame the rules and methods of their working; besides which the habit of resorting to them, in all disputes between landlord and tenant, will not grow up in an instant. The Ulster portion of the proposed enactment, which alone occupied the House on Monday, presents, indeed, an exception to this remark, since it is intended only to give the security of statute law to customs already familiar and commonly practised in that province. This part of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of agricultural economists to the existing system, which loads the incoming tenant with a charge taking much of his capital from the working of his farm, is manifestly acceptable to the Ulster people. They have twenty millions sterling invested in their peculiar tenant-right custom; and if they like to preserve it, landlords and tenants dwelling at peace with each other, unlike the condition of many districts in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, who shall say them nay? The Government measure puts its best foot foremost in making this legal recognition of a fact which belongs to the popular usages of Northern Ireland the first provision of the new enactment. How much it may really be worth is another question; and we regret to observe that Mr. Longfield, the able Judge of the Encumbered Estates Court, thinks it will prove of little value, because the landlord may increase the rent, so that the tenancy shall not be worth purchasing by a new comer for the price which was paid by the late tenant, less heavily rented. The actual tenant, however, will be entitled to keep the farm until he meets with a purchaser for his tenancy; or to receive compensation from the landlord, if ejected against his will. Though cumbrous and inconvenient, this Ulster custom, which varies locally in the degree and mode of its application, is a substantial pledge for the good behaviour of both parties towards each other. Protestants and Catholics shoot each other in Ulster, in the streets of Derry and Belfast, for the sake of King William and the Pope; but no Ulster farmer shoots his landlord or land-bailiff for the occupation of fifteen acres. We are constantly reminded of the social differences between the rest of Ireland and that great province, colonised with British settlers by the conquering policy of Elizabeth and James I., which now contains a third of the population and wealth of the whole island. There is the Party Processions Act, which Mr. Johnston, on Wednesday, obtained leave to repeal, in order that the Government may bring in a more efficient and impartial law, to put down the factious demonstrations of the one side in Dublin and Cork, as well as of the other side, north of the Boyne Water. The Orange flag, especially when hoisted on the top of a church tower, is more directly provocative of civil strife than the green sashes of the Fenians, or of the Nationalists and Repealers, who denounce the tyrant rule of the Saxon in the south and west of Ireland. Referring once more to the doubtful sense of the term "sedition," we are inclined to say that language as violent in hostility to the rule of the United Kingdom has been uttered, within the last three years, by some of the loyal gentry and clergy of Protestant Ulster, as that which has been spoken in any meetings elsewhere, in the addresses of parish priests to their flocks, of members to their constituents, or of mayors and aldermen to their fellow-townsmen, under the influence of "excited patriotism." Eloquence, indeed, is the Irishman's worst enemy, as whisky was thought to be in a former age; it is quite as certain to poison his life, and to steal away his brains, if he once gets addicted to the taste of it in his mouth.

Will not another Father Mathew arise to bid his countrymen take the pledge against it? The most fatal intemperance is that of the tongue in malignant and selitious invective.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, visited the South Kensington Museum and the Horticultural Gardens on Thursday week. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold took a drive. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Duke of Argyll, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lady Augusta Stanley, the Marquis of Hartington, and Lord Methuen dined with the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Princess Louisa dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

Yesterday week the Queen visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold drove out. The Queen of Holland visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Cambridge, as President of Christ's Hospital, arrived at the palace to present to the Queen the boys of the Royal Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, of the foundation of King Charles II., to exhibit their drawings and charts to her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice entered the Bow Room, when the following gentlemen connected with Christ's Hospital were presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge:—Mr. William Foster White; Mr. Gabriel Goldney, M.P.; and Mr. Robert Farre Daltymple; the Rev. Thomas J. Patter, and Mr. William Henry Bach; after which the Queen inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her Majesty by each boy separately. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting were in attendance. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left the palace at four o'clock for Claremont.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold, drove out. Her Majesty received the melancholy intelligence of the serious illness of General the Hon. Charles Grey, at St. James's Palace. The Queen immediately sent to express her sympathy to Mrs. Grey.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Claremont by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked in the grounds of Claremont. Subsequently her Majesty drove to Oatlands. Princess Louisa visited the studio of Mr. F. J. Williamson, the sculptor, at Esher. Her Royal Highness also rode out.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the vicinity of Claremont. Princess Louisa rode out. Prince Leopold took a drive.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked out. Later in the day the Queen drove out, and called at Morgan House, Ham-common, the residence of the Duke and Duchess de Chartres. Her Majesty afterwards went to look at the new church at Esher.

The Queen returned to Windsor Castle, and held a Council, on Thursday.

The Court will proceed to Osborne next week, where it will remain until May. The Queen will then return to Windsor, previous to her departure for Balmoral Castle.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, May 10.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

Princess Louisa visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House yesterday week. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Prince and Princess, and afterwards accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Gaiety Theatre.

On Saturday evening the Prince and Princess dined with the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace to celebrate the birthday of the Duke of Cambridge.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

On Monday the Prince hunted with Sir Robert Harvey's harriers, near Langley. The Princess drove out.

On Tuesday her Royal Highness took her customary drive.

On Wednesday the Prince and Princess visited the City of London Middle-Class Schools, Finsbury. In the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The Queen of Holland visited the Queen of England at Buckingham Palace yesterday week. Her Majesty also visited Veitch's nursery grounds at Chelsea, the Horticultural Gardens, and the National Portrait Gallery at the South Kensington Museum. The Queen dined with Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe. On Saturday her Majesty visited Earl and Countess Cowley, and dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde at their residence in Stratton-street. On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Count de Paris visited her Majesty. On Monday the Queen visited the Zoological Gardens, and afterwards paid visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales and various friends. Her Majesty left Claridge's Hotel in the afternoon upon her return to the Hague.

"QUEEN MAB'S GROTTO."

It would be idle to attempt to say anything new of a work so well known as "Queen Mab's Grotto" by Turner, about which so much has been written, and with which we have long been so familiar in our national collection, first at South Kensington, and now in Trafalgar-square. Nor could we attempt to reconcile the conflicting opinions which have been expressed respecting this picture. Some might look for a rhapsody, others might require an apology; some may regard the picture as a most poetical creation of artistic imagination; others may consider it the outcome of great but dis-tempered and decaying powers. For ourselves the theme fully warrants all that is not positively grotesque in the conception and treatment. And surely many will regard the picture, either as to conception or treatment, with ever-renewed delight. Its translation into black and white seems also to bring the composition before the eye with a fresh and pleasing surprise. It will suffice to remind the reader that the picture was exhibited at the British Institution in 1846, and probably painted the year previous; consequently, it belongs to the master's later time. When exhibited it was accompanied by the lines from "Midsummer Night's Dream"—

Frisk it, tickle it, by the moonlight beam;

and also by the platitudes from that wonderful MS. poem of Turner, "The Fallacies of Hope"—

Thy orgies, Mab, are manifold.

IRELAND.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Kells, County Meath, March 30.

"Any shooting in your part of the country?" is the natural inquiry across the dinner-table of the hotels in the county of Meath, just as though the month were September instead of March, and it was a question of partridges instead of land-owners; and, as a matter of course, the question cropped up at Kells, where, the quarter sessions being on, the town was full of strangers. The strange part of the affair was that the inquiry was more than justified, for the majority of those present had each his story to tell. The first referred to a small landed proprietor named Crawford, living at Killallen, a few miles from here, who farmed his own land and acted as agent as well, and who was shot in the face and arm on Sunday evening, while seated with his family in his own chimney-corner, and is now in the utmost danger. The second case was that of a farmer named Reilly, who rents over a couple of hundred acres, and lives at Fartha, in the northern part of the county, less than half a dozen Irish miles from Kells, and who received a heavy charge of duck-shot in his face and head through the window, while engaged in reading the newspaper on Saturday evening. The next case was that of a neighbour of Reilly, named Pat Brady, who had had his cabin entered and his gun carried off by three armed men the night previous; another was that of an agent to some Irish nobleman, the owner of considerable property in this particular district, who was stopped the same day, in broad daylight, while driving along the road to Mullagh, little more than a mile from Fartha, by four men armed with bludgeons, and only escaped by producing his revolver and preparing to take aim. On the same Friday evening an innkeeper of Virginia, four miles distant from Fartha, while riding home on a car in company with the parish priest, was surprised at a young man coolly jumping up beside him and informing him that if he did not let out and let a certain field belonging to him at so much per acre it would be the worse for him. He was reminded that he had already received one warning—his grave had been significantly dug for him in the field in question; and was told that if he disregarded the warning now given him, "Rory of the Hills" would have his life. A woman styling herself Rory's daughter had, it was said, called a few days before at the house of a small farmer, on the pretence that her papa and brothers were too much engaged on similar errands to come themselves, and required him to give up certain land which he had in grass; and the case of a steward was mentioned who quite recently escaped being shot through a hole cut for the purpose in a hedge, owing to his wife having accidentally fastened back the gate through which he had to pass, and which in consequence did not arrest his progress and allow aim to be taken, as had been calculated. The last instance mentioned referred to a small farmer who had given £250 for the transfer of the right of occupying merely twelve acres of land, and who, the day after he had paid the money, received notice not to enter into possession or Rory would certainly pay him an early visit. The terrified farmer had, it seems, come into Kells that very day to consult a Dublin lawyer as to what he could do to get his money back again, as he was afraid to take possession after the warning he had received; but the answer he got was that he had no remedy.

Such were the scenes talked of at the Kells dinner-table, and since hearing of them I have driven to the places where the first four of these cases occurred, and have found the reports true in every respect. But I propose to defer alluding to them in detail until I have been entirely through the county of Meath.

With reference to Fenianism, the leaders are no longer seen actively at work in the principal towns of Ireland; they have sown the seed and are reaping a plentiful harvest of social disaffection in the country districts. You may see a few ardent young men walking about Dublin with bits of green ribbon in their button-holes, and some thousands of so-called sympathisers attending the funeral of a "national" poet, the larger portion of whom are evidently attracted by mere curiosity. People who ought to be well informed tell you that just now the county of Meath, especially in the neighbourhood of Kells, is in a very disquieted state. Fenianism, it is true, does not show itself in any prominent way beyond the occasional green ribbon in a few of the principal towns, though there is a strong undercurrent of sympathy with the movement among the lower classes generally. Agrarian crime is, however, rife. Two miles from here Mr. Nicholson resides, the landlord whose coachman, it will be remembered, was shot instead of his master a few months ago, and who is said never to stir outside his house unless under a guard of policemen.

A few evenings since several incendiary fires in the neighbourhood were reported, including the burning of a stack of hay belonging to Mr. Saurin, father of the plaintiff in the celebrated convent case "Saurin v. Starr." Kells is swarming with policemen, all with sidearms and some even carrying carbines; and while I write a body of troops, consisting of eighty-one men and five officers of the 40th, is marching into this little town of 3000 inhabitants from Mullingar, and taking up the quarters allotted them in the boys' wing and infirm ward of the handsome poorhouse of Kells—thus realising O'Connell's prediction, that the workhouses of Ireland would one day be turned into barracks. This, like the other workhouses in the county, is built after a uniform pattern, and is, as usual, by far the handsomest public building in the place.

In Dublin the Liberal papers are all against the Coercion Bill, as a matter of course, but hardly anyone else troubles himself about it. "We are too used to coercion bills," they say, "to care particularly about one more or less." On one point Irishmen appear to be unanimous, and that is their abuse of Mr. Gladstone. The Roman Catholics grumble equally with the Protestants at the Irish Church Bill; and men of all classes, landlords, agents, little farmers, and tradesmen join in condemning the Land Bill. Many profess to see in Mr. Gladstone's legislation the source of much of the prevailing excitement. He raised hopes, say they, which he has not satisfied, and now is not likely to satisfy; and the commercial men accuse him of having unsettled trade. Talking to an Irish Roman Catholic gentleman at Trim yesterday, I mentioned to him that I wished to penetrate to the very worst districts, and asked him if a stranger travelling quietly was exposed to any particular danger away from the towns. "If," replied he, "you had brought Mr. Gladstone with you, I wouldn't give you many hours' purchase for your life, not exactly in Trim, but in the country round about, where nothing is thought of 'tumbling' a man over." This was, of course, a mere bit of Hibernian rhodomontade, still it shows the temper of a certain class of educated Irishmen, and of the Roman Catholic persuasion too.

I was at Kildare last Saturday, where it was reported an eviction of forty-two families, numbering 152 individuals

in all, was to have taken place at the instance of the Duke of Leinster's agent. On the report getting into the Dublin papers the agent wrote to contradict it, saying that no notices had been given and that no evictions had been in contemplation. On the spot, however, one heard a different story. It is quite true that no written notices were served, but one found numbers of his Grace's miserable tenants who averred that they had received notice by word of mouth from the coachman of the Duke's agent, who is in their eyes of only little less importance than his master, who is in his turn almost as great a man as the Duke himself. No one associates the Duke with the threatened evictions, for he is, as everyone knows, universally spoken of as the best landlord in the sister kingdom. Still, the condition of some of his Kildare tenants—Kildare, from which his eldest son takes his title of Earl—is most pitiable. A more starving, ragged, ill-housed community than the occupants of the wretched mud-cabins that line one side of one of the principal streets in Kildare, and from which these people expect, sooner or later, to be evicted, it is hardly possible to conceive. One cabin, occupied by a widow, a grown-up son of twenty, another of about sixteen, and a daughter of about ten, consisted of a single room merely, not more than eight feet by ten feet, with mud walls and floor of course, and no other furniture beyond a rickety table and a broken bench, an iron pot, a kettle swung by a chain over a scrap of turf fire that might have been put easily into a pint pot, and before which a slim bread loaf was slowly baking on a griddle: two or three tea-cups, a couple of half-broken plates, a jug with broken spout and without a handle, were the sole utensils in the place. There was neither bedstead nor bedding, but the family slept in their clothes on the bare ground with a few scraps of ragged drapery over them. A sickle was slung to one of the beams of the roof, and a spade stood in a corner, behind the door, beside a handful of straw on which the donkey slept at night. The broken door hardly held together as it was opened and shut. Six to eight shillings a week were the ordinary joint earnings of the two lads; though, when times were good, and there was employment on the railway, they could make between them as much as 15s. per week.

[Some Illustrations sent with this letter will appear in our next Number.]

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.

The Sun now forms a very agreeable object for the telescope. There are many large groups of spots visible on the disc which will well repay observation. It is probable that, during the next few months, the Sun will continue to exhibit numerous clusters of dark-spots, the time of maximum frequency of these phenomena having arrived.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 4th, Uranus on the 9th, Saturn on the 20th, Venus on the 26th, and Mars on the 29th. She will be most distant from the Earth on the 2nd and 29th, and nearest to it on the 15th. The following occultations will occur during April:—

Date.	Star or Planet's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
April 11.	δ Virginis	6	0.48 a.m.	1.2 a.m.
" 18.	θ Libræ	4½	0.16 a.m.	1.6 a.m.
" 20.	Saturn	—	2.55 a.m.	4.5 a.m.
" 22.	ν Sagittarii	5	0.6 a.m.	1.6 a.m.

Mercury will be favourably situated for observation during the latter portion of the month. On the 21st he will set at 7.58 p.m., on the 26th at 8.41 p.m., and on the 30th at about 9.7 p.m., or 1h. 48m. after the Sun. He may be observed near the western portion of the horizon about an hour after sunset. It will be somewhat difficult to detect the planet, inasmuch as he will be enveloped in the mists which float about near the horizon, and he is not, moreover, a very brilliant object. He will be very near Mars on the night of the 7th, and may be observed about 3 deg. to the north of Jupiter on the evening of the 30th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 11th at 3.43 a.m., and on the 26th at 3.23 a.m.; or 1h. 22m. after the Sun. She will be near the Moon on the morning of the 26th.

Mars will be in an unfavourable position for telescopic examination during April. He rises and sets at about the same time as the sun throughout the month. On the evening of the 29th he will be about 5 deg. to the north of the moon.

Jupiter will be an evening star, setting on the 6th at 10.1 p.m.; on the 16th, at 9.31 p.m.; and on the 26th, at 9.7 p.m. He will be very near Mercury on the evening of the 30th; and, should the weather prove favourable, the two planets may readily be recognised. On the evening of the 4th Jupiter will be about 4 deg. north of the Moon. There will be very few of the transits of the satellites and their shadows visible during April. These phenomena may, however, be observed at 10 p.m. on the 1st, 8 p.m. on the 5th, 7.40 p.m. on the 10th, and at 8.20 p.m. on the 17th. This planet has received much attention from astronomers during its recent opposition to the Sun. This is owing to the fact that a variety of colours of greater intensity than usual have been presented on the disc. The belts or dark streaks which generally lie parallel to the planet's equator have exhibited many interesting appearances, and numerous dark and bright spots have been visible in the vicinity of these belts. The colour has been very marked near the equatorial regions of the planet. Observers agree in stating that this portion of the disc is of a decidedly yellowish hue, while the belts situated near the poles display an ashy-blue colour.

Saturn may be observed before sunrise. On the 6th he will appear above the horizon at 0.56 a.m.; on the 11th, at 0.36 a.m.; and on the 26th, at 11.32 p.m. He will be stationary among the stars on the 7th, and in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 20th. An occultation of this planet by the Moon will also occur on this date. It will be a very interesting phenomenon, and may be witnessed with the help of any small telescope. To observe it to advantage it will, however, be necessary to employ a somewhat powerful instrument.

Uranus continues to be perceptible in the constellation Gemini.

Neptune will be in conjunction with the Sun on the 9th, and he cannot therefore be seen during April.

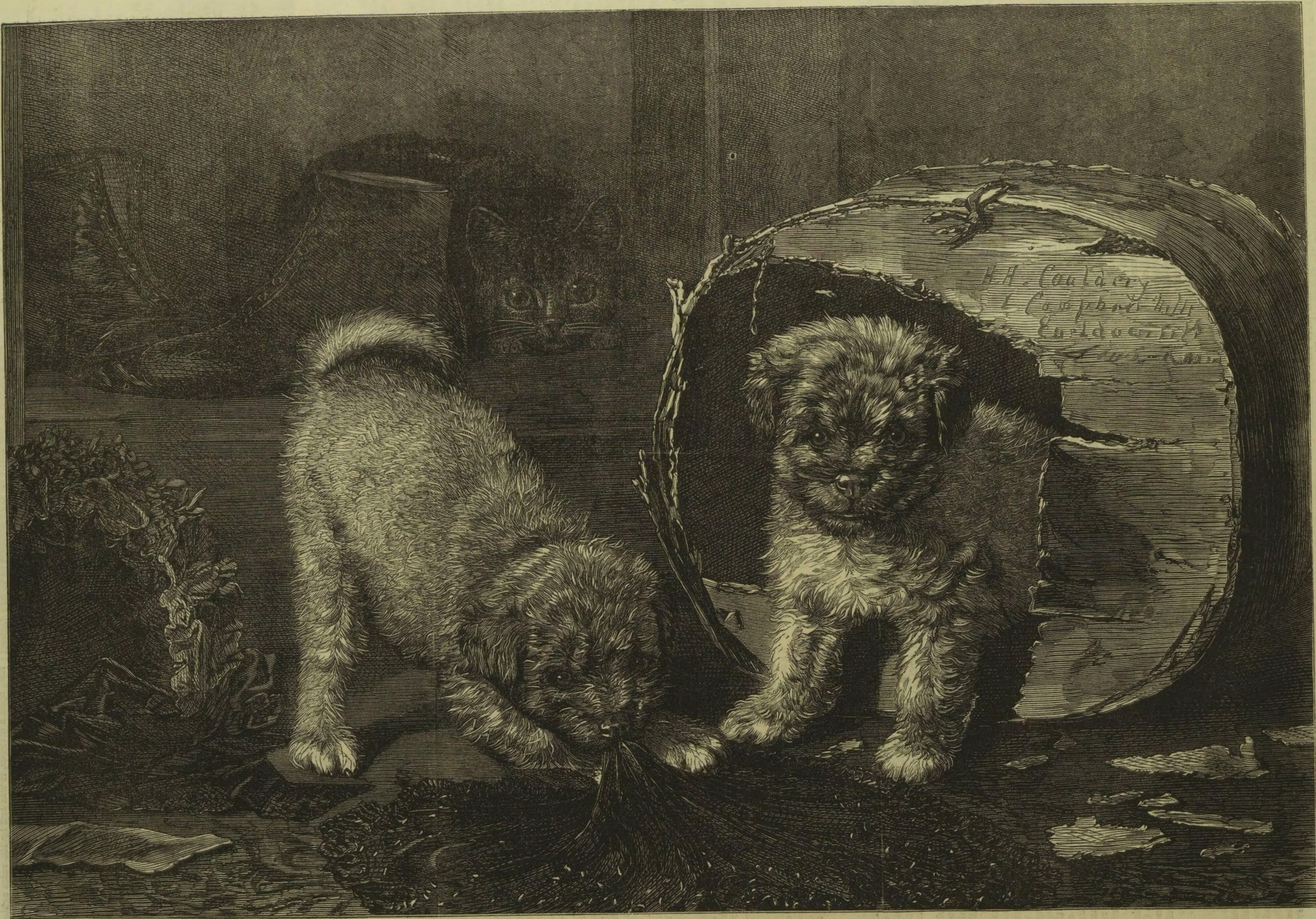
Cork has been fixed upon as the head-quarters for all the training-school ships for Ireland.

The inquiry by the Board of Trade into the abandonment of the ship *Advance* was resumed and concluded at Liverpool yesterday week. The court decided to return Captain Flannery his certificate, thus virtually acquitting him of all blame.

In a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences M. Alphonse Milne Edwards describes certain researches of his in the tertiary formations of the Bourbons. From the fossil remains of parrots, and other tropical birds of the species, he concludes that there must at one time have been an African climate in that part of France.



"QUEEN MAB'S GROTTO." FROM THE PAINTING BY J. M. W. TURNER, IN THE NATIONAL COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.



"JACK IN THE BOX," PAINTED BY H. H. COULDERY, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.
SEE PAGE 364.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

More than once this Session there have been incidents in Parliamentary proceedings which indicate that there is a section of the Liberal party which looks on the Government with a certain distrust; and some of its representatives appear at times to be in a more or less state of irritation. An exemplar of this feeling was discoverable at the close of a discussion on a measure which is curiously called the Burials Bill, the object of which is to prevent Incumbents of the Established Church from objecting to the bodies of Dissenters "coming between the wind and their reverences" in their parish churchyards. In these days of universal cemeteries, the actual grievance must be reduced to the minimum; but then it is, of course, the principle of religious equality that is involved, and that can as well be fought over a small matter as anything else. The choice of a conductor in the case was judicious, for Mr. Osborne Morgan, whatever may be his personal creed, has so much of the Welsh element of Dissent, as well as of the combined sharpness and pertinacity of that people in him, that his natural and acquired powers as an advocate were intensified, and he went in vigorously enough in general, while he seemed as if he sought to infuse a tender interest into the question, so much so, indeed, that in his peroration he approached to the lachrymose in his mode of speaking. Possibly there never has been a controversial debate on an alleged Nonconformist grievance carried on with so much calmness and good-feeling on both sides. Even Mr. Beresford Hope was sympathetic with the desire of the outsider of the Church to bury differences when he was himself to be buried; and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, apart from the reticence and carefulness which mark all his demeanour, manner, and speech now in the House, was obviously imbued with a like feeling. Then, when Mr. Bruce came to speak for the Government, nothing could have been more conciliating and conceding than he was; indeed, he was something more. But, in the conclusion of his speech there arose, *amari aliquid*, a suggestion to refer the bill to a Select Committee. Doubtless the notion that the subject required any evidence, or any inquiry, was the cause of the firing up of a considerable section of the Liberals. Possibly, too, they may have distrusted the excessive amiability of some of the Opposition, and may have suspected, say, Mr. Beresford Hope of a chuckling notion that there is a sort of re-incorporation of the Dissenter with the Church by his interment in the God's acre, which is the freehold of the parson. Any way, there was a palpable commotion; and Mr. Osborne Morgan, true to his clients, set his face like flint against the implied attempt to delay that which had been on all hands accepted; and so, with a knitting of the brows and clenching of the teeth, as it were, the extreme section went to a division, in which the Opposition, combining with the Government, was practically the cause of their overthrow; and this being a repetition of a course which has been taken several times this year, perhaps the tendency to irreconcilability which has been observable in the gentlemen particularly alluded to received another advance.

There are in the House of Commons, as in all legislative assemblies, some gentlemen whose fate it is to be always floundering in a dilemma; and Sir Thomas Bateson is one of them. It is his cue to adopt a rough independence of manner, and even of voice, and to be always ready to run a tilt at such awkward adversaries as Mr. Gladstone. A specimen of his powers in that way was developed a few nights since, when he accused the Premier of having called the Orangemen of Ireland "odious and dreadful," and he referred to a speech of the right hon. gentleman at Wigan, when he was stumping South-West Lancashire, before the last general election. In his speech on the night in question Mr. Gladstone denied the correctness of the statement; and so a day or two after Sir Thomas Bateson came down, armed at all points, as he thought, to assert his statement. But, somehow, he had either not really taken up, or had forgotten, his weapons, and, in making what he meant for an explanation, got into a condition of lumbering confusion which turned the laugh on him effectually, and that for reasons which could not be fully understood, except by those who witnessed the scene. The grim satisfaction with which Mr. Gladstone, reading the words in question with the context, showed that his meaning was anything but that attributed to him, was a curious contrast to the collapsed state of his assailant.

No one is likely to deny that the coercion bill for Ireland ought to have been pressed on with utmost speed; and so, perhaps, no exception could have been taken to the way in which Mr. Gladstone assumed a character akin to that of the wild horseman in the ballad of "Lenore," and went "tramp, tramp!" without a pause or check until late last Saturday afternoon. The sittings were literally held day and night, and the obstructive powers of Irish members (and they are abundant enough surely) could not block the progress of the measure. It was in vain that Mr. Synan was for ever popping up like a jack-in-the-box, and vociferating until, at length, his usually robust tones subsided into a shrill resonance, which they maintained up to Monday evening, when he reappeared in the favourite character above alluded to. Now, as he may be described by a trite Latin proverb, which is freely rendered when it is said he is nothing without his voice, if he deteriorates that, what is to become of his position as a foremost man amongst patriotic Irish members? Perhaps the most amusing phase of the protesting against this bill was to be found in the way in which Mr. Bagwell conducted his opposition. A single glance at that gentleman, and a sentence from him, will at once convince anyone that he is an excellent, kindly, genial personage; and an observation of his manner of arguing out his thoughts will show that his vein is essentially and inborn comic. He is assisted very much in his humorous development by his personal appearance and dress, which are both always suggestive of the involuntary comic countryman of the comedy of the last generation; but he has the happy art of always causing amusement, without there being the least alloy of amusement at him. Besides, his humour always goes to the point of his argument; and the short, incisive speeches which he every now and then, so to speak, slid into the discussion did more to damage the measure than all the thousand-and-one loud blusters which shook the roof of the House from noon to past midnight. There seems to be a special source of annoyance amongst the Irish members proper—as, perhaps, they would not object to be called—at the unequivocal adhesion, under all circumstances, of The O'Donoghue to the Government. He not only votes, but speaks with no uncertain sound; and he has taken to hectoring the Irish national party in a way that renders it in a manner dangerous for him to rise in the midst of the extreme Irish members and deliver such sentiments with irritating coolness. He was specially outspoken, from the Government point of view, on the Coercion Bill, and made such game of Irish journalists that Mr. Maguire, who was sitting next to him, must have thought that he meant to be personal in his sneer. Any way, Mr. Maguire, who, though ardent enough, seldom, if ever, gives way

to mere passion, was positively in a rage, and, fast and furious, poured on the ex-Nationalist a flood of reproaches, which, however, seemed to fall back from The O'Donoghue like thistle-down from a statue of brass. In this particular discussion there were numerous vagaries of membership, so to speak—unexpected gentlemen cropping up in unexpected places, and delivering unexpected suggestions and opinions. For instance, in the midst of the discussion as to how Ireland is to be policed into peace and order, suddenly one perceives the apparition of Mr. Staveley Hill as the seconder of an amendment which would effectually have excluded the national Irish press from the operation of the bill, and he argued out the proposition in that peculiar manner which inevitably will call up recollections of Mrs. Nickleby. Then, too, all of a sudden appears on the high old-Whig perch on the fourth bench, Mr. Bouverie, and espouses at least half of the cause of the "Nationals" and their journals, and did his very best to prove that Whigs left out in the cold of ex-officialism can be as sour as those who bore that title in the days of the Covenanters. Then, too, Mr. McCullagh Torrens got so excited that he was really feebly ferocious, and his efforts at eking out the breadth and depth of his denunciation of the measure in its press part, by vociferousness of voice, suggested a fear for the continuity of his organs of speech.

Since he has been in the House there has been now and again a whisper that Mr. Heron, the new member for Tipperary, was about to speak; but he did not break silence until late last week, and then he gave no taste of his quality; for, being roused up only by an allusion to him by Mr. Osborne, he confined himself to a very few words of denial that he had ever proposed "three cheers for the Fenians," though he avoided, and by consequence confessed, the allegation made by Mr. Osborne that he appeared on the hustings during the election in a green neck-scarf of most voluminous proportions. Before parting with the Coercion Bill, Mr. G. H. Moore, who during the discussion was less characteristic than usual, was specially characteristic in the inverted benediction which he bestowed on the measure; for he said, in words which were simple, but to which the voice and expression gave the force of daggers, that he would do all he could to prevent its operation. This gave opportunity for Sir John Gray, who had been, not to speak offensively, perhaps the most blatant of all its opponents, to do a specially graceful thing; for, with a manner and in tones that vouched his feeling, he said that he too would do all in his power to make the measure useless, but it should be by using his influence to induce everyone to keep without its purview by conducting himself orderly and obediently to the general law. Touching still on the individuality in action of members, one cannot but notice the occurrence of a proceeding which, so far as one can recollect, is without precedent. On the motion for going into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, Mr. Winn Knight, a respectable member of the Conservative party of the second rank, put an amendment on the paper for the postponement of the measure for a week. This was taken to be an indication of some recondit party *tactique*; but, lo and behold, it turned out that this gentleman only made this move to enable him to deliver a speech which he could not insert into the debate on the second reading. The House took this audacious proceeding very coolly, and only revenged itself by not listening to a word of Mr. Knight's address. Of course Mr. Newdegate took advantage of such an opportunity to obstruct progress, for that is ever his way; but no one else intervened by way of preventing going into Committee; though what occurred in Committee that night was sufficient to prove that Mr. Gladstone's notion that he can get the bill through that stage before Easter is one of the wildest ideas that ever was originated by enthusiasm.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

The Coinage Bill was read the third time and passed; and the Royal assent was given by Commission to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund (£9,564,191 7s. 2d.), Income Tax Assessment and Inland Revenue Law Amendment, Provisional Orders Bills (Committees), Dissolved Districts and Unions, East India (Laws and Regulations), and Judges' Jurisdiction.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The few questions on the paper, which were of small public interest, having been answered, the House resumed Committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. G. H. Moore continued the debate on clause 27, which provided for the forfeiture of the plant of newspapers containing treasonable or seditious matter, the question being, on the motion of Mr. Bouverie, that "seditious" be eliminated from the clause. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Chichester Fortescue announced that the Government were prepared to introduce a modification in this clause. As originally proposed, it made liable to forfeiture the plant of any newspaper printed in Ireland which contained engravings, matter, or expressions "having a tendency" to foster, encourage, or propagate treason or sedition. The Irish Secretary proposed to leave out the words "having a tendency," and permit the clause to read, "fostering, encouraging, or propagating." He also intimated on the part of the Government that there would be no objection to insert a provision in the bill to the effect that, before proceeding to action against a newspaper, the Executive should give the proprietor one *avertissement*. The original motion was pressed to a division, and lost by 333 votes against 56.

Mr. Maguire then moved the omission of all the clauses relating to the press, a motion which, upon division, was lost by 255 votes against 20.

At seven o'clock the morning sitting terminated, the House resuming at nine.

In clause 30, the period during which it was open to persons feeling themselves aggrieved by any search or seizure made under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant to bring an action, was, upon the motion of Mr. McMahon, extended from fourteen days to two calendar months. Clause 31, which provided that forfeitures under the Act should be in addition to any other penalties to which the proprietor of an offending newspaper might be subject, was omitted.

Clause 37, which gave power to grand juries to assess the amount of compensation to be paid to the victims, or to the representatives of the victims, of agrarian outrage, met with considerable opposition, and ultimately it was agreed that it should be formally passed, but that amendments should be inserted when the bill was brought up to be reported.

Upon clause 38, which directed the manner in which moneys levied as compensation under the Act should be raised, Mr. McCarthy Downing moved as an amendment that the money should be assessed and levied in the same manner, and by the same means in all respects, as grand jury cess is now by law levied. Upon a division the amendment was rejected by 143 votes against 34.

The rest of the clauses in the bill having been passed without alteration,

Mr. Maguire proposed an additional clause, providing that newspapers should be warned three times before action was taken by the Executive. The Solicitor-General said that when the bill was brought up on Saturday a clause would, as had been intimated by the Irish Secretary, be added, directing that one warning should be given to offending newspapers, and this, he contended, was sufficient. Mr. Maguire pressed his motion, and, upon a division, it was lost by 105 votes against 18.

At one o'clock the Chairman was ordered to report progress, a form which was passed through amid cheers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House had a special meeting, at which the Irish Peace Preservation Bill was passed through Committee, and read the third time and passed.

The Customs (Isle of Man) Bill and the Churchwardens' Eligibility Bill were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was read the first time.

A motion for returns of various ecclesiastical fees, made by Lord Shaftesbury, was agreed to.

On going into Committee on the Mutiny Bill, Lord Northbrook, in answer to Lord Delawarr, said that a bill consolidating the law as to military punishments was in preparation. It would embody many of the leading recommendations of the Commission. The bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. Bruce made a reassuring statement with regard to the state of crime in the metropolis, and the means for its repression and detection.

Mr. Goschen stated that the amount authorised to be expended for the erection or enlargement of workhouses, infirmaries, asylums, and schools, for the purposes of the poor of the metropolis, was in 1867, £59,000; in 1868, £509,000; and last year £392,000.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Upon the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, as a preliminary to going into Committee on this bill.

Mr. Pim moved that the House should delay the Committee for a week, but the resolution was negatived.

Mr. Headlam then moved that the first clause of the bill, which legalised the custom of Ulster, should be altered so as to permit the landlord and tenant of any land subject to such usages to contract for the freedom of the land therefrom, and that upon the registration in the Landed Estates Court of a memorandum of such contract the land should be freed for ever from the action of the custom. A discussion upon the merits and demerits of the Ulster tenant-right, in which Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Sir Francis Heygate, Mr. Bagwell, and Mr. Hunt took part, was interrupted by Mr. Gladstone, who deprecated any disparagement in the House of the custom of Ulster, if the discussion were not to be followed by the suggestion of a practical substitute. Such a proceeding could have no other effect than that of annoying the people of Ulster, who, having had experience of the working of the local usages, had become deeply attached to them. In reply to a question as to when the general principle of the Ulster custom was to be discussed if not then, the right hon. gentleman said that the proper time for such discussion would be when the question was put "that the clause do pass." The amendment, after further discussion, was negatived without a division.

Mr. Samuelson moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to put all local usages relating to the transmission of a holding by a tenant on the same footing as the custom of Ulster, and to legalise all such customs. Mr. Cogan, Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Dr. Brady, and Mr. Pim supported the amendment, on the ground that it would be unjust to the rest of Ireland to make an invidious distinction in favour of the northern province. The Attorney-General pointed out the consequences that would arise from the adoption of the hon. gentleman's amendment. The Government, in proposing to legalise the custom of Ulster, were giving the authority of the law to a custom of which they knew something; whereas the amendment proposed to legalise customs of which they knew nothing. Supposing a custom existed in some locality whereby the landlord might evict his tenant without notice, Mr. Samuelson's amendment would make it legal. Mr. Gladstone said that the ground taken by the Government was that the custom of Ulster was one which ought to have been recognised by the law long ago. If there were out of Ulster localities where the moral obligation to observe a custom similar to that of Ulster obtained, by all means let that be recognised by Act of Parliament; but the Government were not aware of the existence of such. If, when they came to the second clause of the bill, which dealt with customs other than the custom of Ulster, examples could be cited of customs having the moral force of the Ulster usages, let them give effect to that principle of equality in its fullest extent. The amendment, being pressed to a division, was lost by 325 votes against 42.

Mr. Cross moved one of a series of amendments which stand upon the notice paper, and which seek to vary the wording of this clause, whilst admitting the principle of legalising the custom of Ulster. Mr. Cross's amendment chiefly differed from the clause as it stood in the bill inasmuch as it spoke of "usages" instead of "usage," and upon the Solicitor-General admitting that this was an improvement, and announcing his intention of adopting it, Mr. Cross withdrew his motion.

Mr. W. Johnston next moved an amendment which attempted to define the custom of Ulster as a usage "to be deemed and taken to be the right of continued occupation by the tenant in possession, subject to the payment of the rent to which the premises held by him are liable, or such change of rent as shall be settled from time to time, by fair valuation, or a right to sell his interest in the said premises to any solvent tenant to whom the landlord shall not make reasonable objection." Upon a division the amendment was rejected by 318 votes to 39.

Upon the motion of Mr. Fortescue "usages" was inserted in the clause in the place of the singular form, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress, four of the 340 amendments of which notice has been given having been discussed and disposed of, in a debate of seven hours' duration.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord Dufferin moved the second reading of this bill. He expressed his regret at the necessity which existed for the introduction of such a measure, and justified it by reference to the statistics of crime and outrage during the past year.

The Duke of Richmond supported the second reading. He thought the bill should have been introduced sooner, and attributed much of the present condition of Ireland to the injudicious speeches delivered by members of the Government and to their Irish policy.

Lord Oranmore considered the Government had erred in attempting to govern Ireland by means of the Roman Catholic clergy; and

Lord Lurgan regretted that the inauguration of a conciliatory policy should have to be followed by fresh measures of repression.

The Earl of Derby expressed his opinion that the bill ought to have been introduced at the commencement of the Session. Although it was almost unprecedented in stringency, it was not one whit too severe. He suggested such a change in the jury laws as would enable two thirds of a jury to return a verdict, and be a useful modification of the existing system.

The Earl of Kimberley defended the policy of the Government in having first introduced the Land Bill. With regard to the suggestion of the Earl of Derby, it should, if adopted, be made general.

The Marquis of Salisbury thought the bill would only be useful in dealing with Fenianism, and would not greatly affect Ribbonism. He advocated a firm policy in the government of Ireland.

Earl Granville contended that the provisions of the bill were directed as much against Ribbonism as Fenianism.

The bill was then read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. J. Robinson took the oaths and his seat for Bristol, in the room of the late Mr. Berkeley.

Mr. Rylands called the attention of the House to the present distribution of the foreign naval squadrons, with special reference to the number of vessels stationed on the West Coast of Africa, and moved that the African squadron should be materially reduced at the earliest practicable date. Mr. Childers went into considerable detail to show that the naval force on foreign stations was reduced to the lowest practicable extent. With respect to the African squadron, he promised to keep his attention directed towards further reduction. Mr. Rylands then withdrew his motion, which had been opposed by several members.

Mr. Newdegate moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the existence, character, and increase of conventual and monastic institutions or societies in Great Britain, and into the terms upon which income, property, and estates belonging to such institutions, or to members thereof, have been bestowed and possessed. The Solicitor-General could see in the growth of the institutions referred to no call for the appointment of a Select Committee. The resolution was, however, adopted by 131 votes against 129.

Lord Claud Hamilton called the attention of the House to the circumstances connected with the dismissal by the Irish Government of Mr. John Madden from the magistracy of the counties of Monaghan, Leitrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh, and from the deputy-lieutenancy of the county of Monaghan, and moved for copies of correspondence between that gentleman and the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in October, 1869. Sir Thomas Bateson seconded the resolution. Mr. Chichester Fortescue said there was no comparison between the case of Lord Granard, to the consideration of which the mover and seconder of the resolution had devoted the greater part of their speeches, and the case of Mr. Madden. The worst that could be said of the conduct of Lord Granard was that it had been indiscreet; but Mr. Madden had taken the opportunity, when replying to an official letter from the Lord Lieutenant, to give strong expression to a disloyal spirit. It was impossible for the Lord Lieutenant to overlook a case like this; but nothing was further from the intention of the Government than to interfere with the freedom of action or speech on the part of the Irish magistracy. Mr. G. H. Moore supported the resolution. Upon the motion of Colonel S. Knox the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. C. Forster's bill to repeal the statute by which the goods of persons convicted of felony are forfeited was read the second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

No opposition was offered to the second reading of Mr. Johnston's bill for the repeal of the present law as to party processions in Ireland. It was admitted on the part of the Government that the Act now in force operated unequally; but at the same time it was urged that it would be dangerous to allow the people to indulge without restraint in party demonstrations. As soon as possible the Government will ask for powers to enable them to prohibit processions in cases where such a course may be deemed expedient.

After a short discussion, Sir John Gray agreed to postpone the further progress of the Medical Act Amendment Bill until after the introduction of the measure on the same subject, of which the President of the Council has given notice.

Mr. Rylands also postponed the Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill until he has had an opportunity of considering Mr. Bruce's proposals for the reform of the licensing system.

Some progress was made with the Attorneys' Remuneration Bill in Committee.

The Survey of Great Britain, &c., Bill and the County Courts Buildings Bill were read the second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The chief business before their Lordships was the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, which passed through Committee without any amendments, save a few verbal ones moved by Lord Dufferin.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE COURSE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question from Mr. Whitbread, said the operations of the Government had been interfered with by the Irish Crime Bill. They had divided the measures referred to in the Queen's Speech into three groups. The first of these consisted of the Irish Land Bill, for the consideration of which the Government hoped to allow the House of Lords sufficient time; the English Education Bill; and the Ballot Bill. Besides these, there were the Naturalisation Bill and the Irish Matrimonial Jurisdiction Bill. The Government intended to propose that morning sittings should be held until Easter on Tuesdays and Fridays, and after Easter he hoped that the House would be in a position to revert to the usual practice. The only alternative would be to curtail the Easter recess. If the House should be able to pass all the clauses of the Irish Land Bill which related to the occupation of land, and not be able to deal with the clauses relating to the tenure, he should propose that the bill be divided into two separate measures. The Irish Peace Preservation Bill had received a substantial amendment in the Upper House, and he should move that the House sit at two o'clock to-morrow for its consideration.

A desultory conversation ensued.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill.

On clause 1, Dr. Ball moved that, where a tenant had taken a holding within ten years, the Ulster custom should not apply. Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, on the ground that it would not fetter contracts. The motion was withdrawn. Mr. Corrance moved that, when the landlord had bought out

the tenant on the Ulster right, he should not be subject to any other demand. Mr. Hardy said, if the clause was not altered, the landlord would be placed in an unfair position. Mr. C. Fortescue defended the clause. Mr. Corrance said, unless the matter was made perfectly clear, he must divide. The Committee divided, and the amendment was lost by a majority of 133 to 78. Mr. W. Johnston moved an amendment to the effect that an Ulster-right tenant shall only be entitled to claim compensation under the subsequent provisions of the bill in the case of his foregoing all the rights and privileges enjoyed by him under this custom. Mr. C. Fortescue said that, on a reconsideration of this proposition, the Government would frame a provision that he believed would meet the view of those who were in favour of it. Dr. Ball suggested an addition, by which the holding, in respect to which the tenant shall elect to claim compensation instead of the Ulster right, shall not in future entitle the tenant to revert to the Ulster right. Mr. Gladstone having assented, the clause was amended accordingly. Mr. McLagan next moved a proviso giving landlords in Ulster the option of granting a thirty-one years' lease, instead of the Ulster right, to their tenants. Mr. C. Fortescue having opposed the amendment on behalf of the Government, it was defeated, on a division, by a majority of 176 to 140. Clause 1, as amended, was ultimately agreed to.

Clause 2, which also had reference to the Ulster tenant right, was then proposed, and occupied the attention of the Committee for the remainder of the sitting, there being no less than sixteen amendments to it on the paper.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Lord Chancellor, on Thursday, delivered the decision of the Committee of Privileges in the Wicklow peerage case. Its judgment was adverse to the claim of Mrs. Howard for her son.

Mr. Joseph Payne, for many years Deputy Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions, died on Tuesday morning, after an illness of a few hours' duration. The learned gentleman, who was seventy-three years of age, had presided in his court on the previous day.

The first of the Government prosecutions for bribery at elections was begun, on Thursday week, at Taunton. Mr. Vanderbyl and Mr. Fennelly were the persons selected for trial. The trial was brought to a close on the following day. The jury acquitted Mr. Vanderbyl, but found Mr. Fennelly guilty. Sentence upon him was postponed until next term. At the Taunton Assizes, on Saturday last, Dr. Kinglake, a brother of Mr. A. W. Kinglake, formerly M.P. for Bridgwater, was prosecuted on a charge of bribery at the last election for that borough, and found guilty. Leave was given to move the Court of Queen's Bench whether the evidence sustained all or any of the counts in the indictment. On Thursday the trial of Mr. Hardiment, at Norwich, was brought to a close. The jury found Hardiment guilty; but Mr. Justice Byles said as the case was a serious one he should prefer that sentence should be passed by the highest criminal court.

The trial of "Chapman v. the Sun Fire Office," after extending over three days, was concluded on Wednesday, at the Kingston Assizes. The plaintiff sought to recover £500, being the amount of a policy of insurance effected on his property, which was destroyed by fire as far back as 1866. The company disputed the claim on the ground of fraud, and the jury gave a verdict in their favour.

At the Assizes at Leeds, on Monday, Miss Emma Key, of Manchester-road, Bradford, obtained £750 damages against Mr. Samuel Dixon, son of the proprietor of Ashley Mills, Saltaire, for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Jesse Banning, a pianoforte-tuner, residing in Liverpool, has obtained £600 from the London and North-Western Railway Company as compensation for injuries received on the company's line in September last.

The "bull-fights" at the Agricultural Hall have come to a conclusion. On Monday night, while the entertainment was going on, the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals suddenly appeared in the arena and took the probes and staves from the performers. On Tuesday the society applied to Mr. Cooke, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, for warrants for the apprehension of the matadors, picadors, and banderillos, on a charge of ill-using the bull at the hall. As it was said that the persons charged with the cruelty were about to leave for the provinces, the magistrate granted the warrants. These were immediately served, and the performers were brought up in custody. On Thursday they were fined 20s. each.

At the Worship-street Police Court, on Saturday last, three young men were committed for trial upon the charge of highway robbery. They had, in broad daylight, snatched a gold watch and chain from a lady's neck as she walked along the Hackney-road. One of the prisoners, named Deane, was identified as a man who had, on the previous Wednesday, snatched a gold chain from the neck of a lady walking in the Kingsland-road. Deane did not deny the accusation, but assailed the witness for not having worn her watch.

An application was made at Guildhall, yesterday week, on the part of the Commissioners of Sewers, for the destruction of nine half-chests of tea, which had been seized on the premises of the East and West India Dock Company. There was no doubt that the tea had been adulterated, but the evidence failed to show that it was unfit for human consumption, within the meaning of the Act. So the magistrate refused the application.

A telegram was received last Saturday by the metropolitan police that two young girls, aged fifteen and sixteen, had, from an unknown cause, left the home of their parents, at Perth. An officer appeared at the Euston-square station, and, at the time appointed by the telegram, met the two girls, when they were conveyed to the station-house. Neither had any property, except a few shillings and wearing apparel.

Captain Hurst, of the Investigator, was sentenced, at the Liverpool Assizes, on Saturday, to nine months' imprisonment and hard labour for undue punishment inflicted on a seaman.

Robert Todd Hubbard was charged, at Kingston Assizes, on Saturday, with unlawfully disposing of his property two months before he was adjudicated a bankrupt, with intent to cheat and defraud his creditors. He was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

Three of the prisoners accused of rioting at the Thorncliffe Collieries were found guilty at the York Assizes, yesterday week, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

James Rutherford has been convicted, at the Ipswich Assizes, of the murder of the gamekeeper of Maharajah Duleep Singh, and sentenced to death.—William Mobbs, who was convicted of the murder of a boy named Newbury, at Linford, was, on Monday, hanged at Aylesbury. He had previously made a confession of the murder.

THE CHURCH.

PREFIRMMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bruce (M.), Joseph, to be Perpetual Curate of Swindale, Westmorland.
Hartley, Alfred Octavius; Vicar of Steeple Aston, Wilts.
Jones, Basil M.; Vicar of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd.
Lane, Ernauld; Vicar of St. Michael's, Hantsworth.
Langford, J. T.; Curate of St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green.
Lander, W. H.; Vicar of Alvanley, Cheshire.
McDonnell, E. T.; Archdeacon of Huntingdon.
Sadler, Henry; Curate of St. James's, Hatfield.
Shrimpton, Henry; Curate of West Hackney.
Stone, Samuel John; Curate of St. Paul's, Haggerstone.
Thomson, C. F.; Vicar of Burton-on-Trent.
Walker, J. R.; Perpetual Curate of Ringley, Lancashire.
Wells, E. Gresham; Curate of All Saints', Margaret-street.

The Rev. S. J. Stone, Curate of Windsor, has been presented with a purse containing one hundred sovereigns by his parishioners, on his departure for another curacy.

The death of the Rev. Charles Nourse Wodehouse, late Canon of Norwich Cathedral, and Rector of Lynn, in his eightieth year, is announced.

The Rev. T. G. Hatchard, D.D., Bishop of Mauritius, died in the colony on Feb. 28. He was consecrated on Feb. 24, and had personally presided over his see only eight months.

The congé d'élire empowering the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph to elect a Bishop of that see has been issued, and the Rev. Joshua Hughes, B.D., is recommended for election.

A new church was, on Thursday week, opened by license, but not consecrated, in the rising watering-place of Westward Ho, North Devon. The Bishop of Exeter preached.

The church at Horsehouse, a small village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was reopened on the 16th ult., after having been almost rebuilt. The Bishop of Ripon preached.

The Bishop of Carlisle consecrated, on the 8th ult., the parish church at Bridekirk, Cumberland. There are several special gifts.

Westminster Abbey is open free to the public on Mondays. From March 25 to Oct. 1 it will be open from eleven to half-past two, and from four to six. During the other months it will not be opened on Mondays beyond half-past two.

Lady Rolle, on Tuesday week, laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Otterton, on the east coast of Devon. The cost of the edifice will be about £7000, the whole of which has been promised by Lady Rolle.

Bishop Crowther, the native African Bishop of Sierra Leone, arrived in Liverpool yesterday week, from Africa. He preached in two Liverpool churches on Sunday evening in aid of the Church Missionary Society.

The Bishop of Oxford held his first public Confirmation in the Church of St. Mary, Bampton, on Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., after Morning Prayer and Litany had been said; the Holy Communion having been celebrated by him at eight o'clock. He followed the precedent of the Bishop of Lincoln in confirming the candidates at the chancel step.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In the adjourned discussion, on Tuesday week, in Congregation, upon the various resolutions respecting the subject of alterations in the existing examinations, resolutions were carried that no one, unless he has been classed in some other school, shall be admitted into any Final Honour School after his sixteenth term. If he has been classed he may go on till his twentieth term, inclusive. Examiners may request other persons selected by them, and approved by the Vice-Chancellor, to act with them as examiners in special subjects. Boards of Studies will specify the books for various examinations, the outlines of the subjects being fixed by statute.

The Ireland Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. J. A. Godley, scholar, Balliol.

Mr. A. Brown, B.A., junior student, Christ Church, has been elected Vinerian Law Scholar.

The Whitworth Exhibitions have been awarded to Mr. Henry H. Johnston, of Balliol, and Mr. Herbert Tomlinson, B.A., junior student of Christ Church.

The Corpus Scholarships have been awarded as follow:—Mathematical—R. A. Jones, Manchester School. Classical—J. S. Lockhart, Winchester School; F. S. Ramsbotham, Leeds Grammar School; T. C. Snow, St. Peter's School, York; L. E. Upcott, Sherborne School; Proxime accesserunt—Classical—H. A. Dalton, Highgate School; F. Madan, Marlborough College. Mathematical—C. Lendessdorf, Worcester College, late of Broughton High School. There were forty-six candidates.

Hulme Exhibitions have been bestowed on T. Cross and H. R. Rendle, of Brasenose.

The prize offered for the best essay on a subject connected with international law has been awarded to Mr. H. B. Deane, B.A., of Balliol. The subject for 1871 will be—"The History, Theory, and Practical Working of Extradition Treaties."

The Vice-Chancellor made known on Monday the following award of prizes (founded in 1868 by the Rev. John Hall, of St. Edmund Hall, Hon. Canon of Bristol Cathedral, and Rector of St. Werburgh in that city, and the Rev. Henry Houghton, of Pembroke), for the encouragement of the study of the Greek Testament and of the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Scriptures:—Septuagint Prize: The Rev. R. Fayer, B.A., scholar, Trinity. (This prize was not awarded last year, as there was no candidate.) Senior New Testament Prize: Mr. F. J. Jayne, B.A., Fellow and Modern History Lecturer, Jesus. Junior New Testament Prize: G. Shattock, scholar, St. John's. Amongst the candidates who greatly distinguished themselves were the following:—G. Edmundson, Demv, Magdalen; A. G. Grinstead, Lushy Scholar, Magdalen Hall; E. W. B. Nicholson, scholar, Trinity.

The Senate of the University of London will, on the 27th inst., elect examiners in the various departments. Most of the present examiners will present themselves for re-election, but there will be several vacancies by retirement.

The Rev. R. T. H. Sammons, M.A., has been appointed Head Master of the grammar school, Needham Market.

The following, on Lady Day, were elected to open exhibitions at Lancing College:—Seniors, C. H. Richards, Lancing College, formerly at Dr. Huntingford's, Wimbledon; and L. W. Booth, from Bath House School, Twickenham. Proxime accesserunt, R. Lane and G. C. Keble. The junior exhibitions were not awarded.

The subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt was discussed in the States (the Parliament) of the Island of Jersey yesterday week, and by a unanimous vote the preamble of a bill was passed declaring the proposal a desirable one. There was, however, a strong feeling to protect the interest of the trading community against dishonest debtors.



CHATEAU OF ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.
SEE PAGE 304.

NEW ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

The collection of living pheasants belonging to the Zoological Society of London has just been enriched by the arrival of fine examples of the males of two new species. At the meeting of the society, on Thursday the 24th ult., Mr. Selater read a paper concerning these remarkable birds, from which we extract the following particulars:

"In October last Dr. T. C. Jerdon, the well-known Indian naturalist, addressed to me a letter from Shillong, a new sanitarium on the Khaysa Hills, in Upper Assam, stating that he had obtained in that neighbourhood a skin of a tragopan distinct from either of the well-known Indian species, but which he believed might be Temminck's tragopan, from China. He had also seen a living example of an Impeyan pheasant, from the Mishmi Hills, which he considered to be probably new to science; and this he proposed to call the *Lophophorus Selateri*. This letter was accompanied by an inclosure upon the same subject, for publication in the *Ibis*, which was duly forwarded to the editor of that journal, and appeared in the last number. In a subsequent communication, received through Dr. J. Anderson, our excellent correspondent and honorary agent at Calcutta, Dr. Jerdon informed me that, in the interests of the society, he had begged of Major Montagu, of the Bengal Staff Corps (the fortunate possessor of the new Impeyan), the living bird in question, and also an example of the so-called Temminck's tragopan, in the same gentleman's possession. These he had forwarded to Dr. Anderson for transmission to the society. Dr. Jerdon likewise stated that,

since he last wrote, having had an opportunity of consulting authorities, he had convinced himself that the tragopan was distinct from the Temminck's tragopan; and, in a notice sent to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, he had proposed to call it Blyth's tragopan (*Cerionis Blythii*). It

feathers are dark chestnut, terminated with white. These latter characters readily distinguish the present bird from the two other known species of Impeyans; and there can be no doubt that it forms a third species of this splendid group of pheasants. Not less readily distinguishable from its con-

is to Major Montagu, therefore, that the society is primarily indebted for these two splendid birds, which reached us in safety on the 12th ult.; though our best thanks are likewise due to Dr. Jerdon and Dr. Anderson for their kind assistance in the matter; and to Mr. William Jamrach, who most liberally undertook to convey them home under his personal care, and has delivered them to us in excellent condition.

"The new Impeyan is at once distinguishable from the well-known Monal, or common Impeyan pheasant of the Himalayas, as, also, from the more recently - discovered Lhuys' Impeyan, of Sechuen, by well-marked characters. The sides of the head are widely naked and covered with bright blue skin. The top of the head is covered with short, curly feathers, of a bright green; and there is no appearance at all of the remarkable crest whence the genus *Lophophorus* has derived its name; though it is just possible that this may be developed at a later period, for other indications lead me to believe that our specimen is not quite adult. The general colour of the plumage is velvety black, glossed with green above, and with a coppery hue on the nape and wings. The lower back and upper tail-coverts are pure white, with some longitudinal black shaft streaks. The tail-



HORNBILL.



PHEASANTS.

geners is the tragopan, which Dr. Jerdon has named *Cerionis Blythii* or Blyth's tragopan. Amongst the described species of the genus it most nearly resembles Cabot's tragopan, being in the lower part of its middle of a nearly uniform colour, somewhat like that species, and not distinctly ocellated, as in the three other members of the genus. It is, however, to be recognised at first sight by the splendid golden-yellow of the naked face and throat."

Our illustration representing these two new and remarkable birds is taken from the specimens lately received by the Zoological Society. The figure on the right represents Selater's Impeyan; that on the left is Blyth's tragopan. Behind, in the background, is given a view of Temminck's tragopan, in order to show the remarkable way in which these birds display their throat-wattler in the breeding-season.

The Hornbills are a family of birds which inhabit the tropics of Asia and Africa, dwelling in the deepest jungles and forests, and feeding principally upon ripe fruits. They are very remarkable for the large size and curious forms of their beaks, which vary much in the different species, and attain huge proportions in some of them. In most of them, also, the feet are very singularly formed, the three toes in front being joined together for some distance from the base, so that it is almost impossible for them to make much progress on the ground, while they are thus especially adapted for an arboreal life. For many years it was supposed to be almost impossible to keep these handsome and attractive birds in a living state in this country. But recently, the proper mode of treatment having been discovered, the Zoological Society of London has succeeded in introducing several of the largest and finest species of the group as permanent denizens of the aviaries in Regent's Park. Amongst those at present in the society's gardens are particularly noticeable a pair of the large concave-casqued hornbills, which have now been in the collection nearly six years, besides examples of several other ornamental species. To these an important addition has just been made in the shape of three hornbills, of which we now give an illustration. The large figure in front represents the white-faced male, and the adjoining figure is the black female of the plait-billed hornbill (*Buceros Plicatus*), while in the background is a figure of a female of the slender hornbill (*Buceros Gracilis*). These three birds have recently arrived from Sumatra and Malacca, where they were taken as nestlings from the forest-trees in which they were bred last summer. Their bills are consequently not yet fully developed, and will attain much larger proportions as the birds grow older.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Charles Green, the aeronaut, died at Holloway, on Saturday last, in his eighty-fourth year.

The Thames Subway, between Tower-hill and Tooley-street, which has been constructed at a cost of only £16,000, is open.

The Poor-Law Board has mildly rebuked the St. Pancras guardians for electing the sons of two of the guardians master's clerk and assistant relieving officer.

On Wednesday the memorial-stone of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Hammer-smith was laid by the Marquis of Lorne, assisted by Dr. Guthrie, Dr. Macfarlane, the Rev. D. Fraser, and the Rev. H. Miller.

A dinner in honour of the centenary of the Royal General Dispensary, Bartholomew-close, took place on Wednesday in the Albion Hotel. The Lord Mayor presided, and the company numbered about 130. More than £700 was subscribed.

The Royal Botanic Society held its first spring exhibition of plants and flowers in the gardens of the society, Regent's Park, on Wednesday. There was a pretty spring show. Upwards of 1200 persons entered the gardens before five o'clock. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Somerset were present.

A meeting of the committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund was held, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House. Some encouraging reports were made as to the success of persons who had been assisted to emigrate to the colonies. Preparations are being made for 2000 emigrants to leave the Thames for Quebec in about a fortnight.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, it was decided to submit proposals to the Parliamentary Committee on the Tramways Bill which, if accepted, would constitute the board the central authority for regulating the tramways of the metropolis. An amendment excepting the city of London from the operation of the suggested clause was negatived.

Mr. Charles Dickens will be supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and an influential body of stewards at the festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, on Tuesday next, the 5th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. Stanley Vickers, M.P., will preside at the annual dinner of the supporters of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association, on May 11, at the Freemasons' Tavern; and Vice-Chancellor Sir W. M. James will preside at the thirty-eighth anniversary dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society, on Friday, May 27.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation, yesterday week, of the Anti-Income Tax Association. The object of the deputation was to urge the abolition of the

tax levied under Schedule D, on account of the inquisitorial mode under which the money was raised. Mr. Lowndes admitted that a grievance existed. He hoped, however, it might be alleviated by altering the machinery of assessment. He could not promise the abolition of the tax, because that would involve that the income tax should be remitted as a whole. The best possible remedy, he thought, would be to make the tax as light, and the inconvenience as little, as possible. He promised to consider how that could be done.

The twenty-fifth anniversary dinner for the benefit of the German Hospital, Dalston, was given, on Wednesday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel. The chair was taken by the Duke of Cambridge; and among those present were Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Count Apponyi, Austrian Ambassador; Baron di Cetto, Count Yosch, Baron van Krauge; Baron von Schraeder (treasurer), the Consul-General for Switzerland; the Consul-General for the North German Confederation, Chevalier de Schaeffer, the Rev. Dr. Waulbaum, and about 250 other gentlemen. The donations and subscriptions announced by the secretary amounted to £5600, of which £3600 were collected by Mr. J. C. Rohweyer.

A numerously-attended meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association was held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday last—Mrs. P. A. Taylor, wife of the member for Leicester, presided; and the first resolution, moved by Mr. J. S. Mill and seconded by Professor Cairnes, declared that the extension of the franchise to women would tend to promote amongst them a more cogent sense of their special duties as citizens and of their general responsibilities as concerned with the advancement of the highest moral interests of the community. Another resolution, proposed by Mrs. Fawcett and seconded by Lord Amberley, expressed the satisfaction of the gathering at the introduction into the House of Commons of a bill for removing the electoral disabilities of women. Amongst the other speakers were Mrs. Grote, Sir R. Anstruther, Miss Helen Taylor, Mr. Auberon Herbert, M.P.; Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P.; Sir C. Dilke, M.P.; and Professor Hunter.

After a protracted investigation, the Select Committee of the House of Commons has given its decision in favour of the bill projected by the Metropolitan District Railway Company for continuing its line from Broad-street to the Mansion House, and building a station there on a plot of unoccupied ground at the south-east corner of the new Queen Victoria-street. The Corporation, by special resolutions passed in the Courts of Common Council and Sewers, offered a strong opposition to the bill, on the ground principally that it would interfere with the completion of the "inner circle" line of railway which the company had engaged to form. The station is to be erected by the company after being approved by the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works. The bill of the Metropolitan Board of Works for abandoning the extension to Tower-hill has also received the sanction of the Commons' Committee. The line is, however, to be carried on to Aldgate.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon making the following alterations in the names of streets in the metropolitan area:—Park-road, Sydenham, to be called Sydenham Park-road; Limes-grove and Limes-grove North, Lewisham, to be re-named De Legh-street; the names Omega-place, Beta-place, and Boscebol-place to be applied to the three streets leading out of the south-east side of Alpha-road, St. John's-wood; the whole of the line of thoroughfare extending from Maidalvale to St. John's Chapel to be called St. John's-wood-road; the name Paddington-green-road to be applied to the portion of Harrow-road between Edgware-road and Bishop's Bridge-road; the name Brunel-road to be applied to the portion of Harrow-road between Bishop's Bridge-road and Warwick-road; Somerset-street, Whitechapel, to be incorporated with Mansell-street; Prospect-place to be incorporated with Bennett-street, Greenwich; Bear-lane and Hog-lane to be incorporated with Old Woolwich-road, Greenwich; Gothic-row to be incorporated with Marlborough-street, Greenwich; Lambton-terrace to be incorporated with Pelton-road, Greenwich. The houses in the above localities and the following places to be re-numbered and the subsidiary names abolished: Stamford-road, De Beauvoir Town; Albert-road and Park-end, Sydenham; Woodbine-grove, Hawthorne-grove, Laurel-grove, and Jasmine-grove, Penge; Alpha-road, St. John's-wood; Harrow-road, north of Warwick-road; Wilton-road, Pimlico; London-street, Thames-street, and Blissett-street, Greenwich. No alteration is to be made in the names Upper Berkeley-street, Upper Berkeley-street West, and Berkeley-place, or in the numbering of the houses therein.

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Stock Markets have been unsettled during the week by the failure of four members to meet their engagements on the settlement. Their transactions had been principally for a rise in telegraph shares, and, as forced sales have been made to close their accounts, the market for this class of security has been further depressed. Consols have continued firm, at 92½ to 93½ for Money and the 5th inst.; and 92½ to 93½ for May. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 92½; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem. India Five per Cents, 113 to 114½; and India Bonds, 20s. to 25s. prem. Bank Stock has marked 236 ex div. for opening.

For Colonial Government Securities there has been but little inquiry, and prices have been without important change. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 105 to 106; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 103 to 104; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871-6, 100½ to 101½; New Zealand Six per

Cents, 1891, 107 to 109; Ditto Five per Cents, 53½ to 56½; South Australian Six per Cents, 1901-15, 111 to 113; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 113½ to 114½.

The principal movements in the Railway Market have been in Metropolitan Stock. During the earlier part of the week the quotation was 76; but a rise of 2½ per cent took place on the announcement that the company have only to make the extension to Aldgate; a considerable portion of the advance, however, was subsequently lost. The District Stock was favourably influenced by the notice that leave had been obtained to extend their line to the Mansion House. North-Eastern Stocks have risen in price; and the value of most other lines has been maintained. Indian Stocks have been quiet, but firm. Canadian and Foreign Shares have been dealt in cautiously. Caledonian, 78 to 79½; Great Eastern, 37½ to 38½; Great Northern, 114 to 115; Ditto A, 118½ to 119½; Great Western, 67½ to 68½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 126½ to 127½; London and Brighton, 43½ to 44; London and North-Western, 123½ to 124½; London and South-Western, 88 to 89; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 51½ to 52½; Metropolitan, 76½ to 77; Midland, 124½ to 125; North-Eastern—Berwick, 133½ to 134½; Ditto Leeds, 88 to 89; Ditto York, 131½ to 132½; and South-Eastern, 72½ to 74.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106 to 107; Great Indian Peninsula, 109 to 110; East Indian, 112 to 113; Great Western of Canada, 17½ to 17¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15½ to 16½; Oude and Rohilkund, 106 to 107; and Scinde, 105½ to 106½.

Foreign.—Basis and San Francisco, 17 to 18; Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 23½ to 24½; Great Luxemburg, 13 to 13½; South Australian and Lombard-Venetian, 10½ to 10¾.

In the market for Foreign Bonds a fair amount of animation has been noticed. Turkish have been firm, at a further improvement, and Peruvian have continued steady. Spanish and Italian have been quiet, but Egyptian have given way in price. American Securities have been steady. Argentine, 1868, 90 to 91; Brazilian, 1863, 88 to 89½; Egyptian, 1868, 81 to 81½; Ditto, Government Railway Debentures, 99½ to 100½; Mexican, 14 to 14½; Peruvian, 1865, 84 to 84½; Portuguese, 1869, 32½ to 33½; Russian, 1862, 86½ to 87½; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 93½ to 94½; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 69 to 70½; Ditto, 1870, 83½ to 84½; Spanish, 1867, 27½ to 28½; Ditto, 1869, 27½ to 28½; Turkish, 1865, 69 to 70; Ditto Five per Cents, 46½ to 47½; Italian, 1861, 55 to 55½; American 5-20, 1882, Bonds, 91 to 91½; Ditto, 1885, 90½ to 90¾; Ditto, 1887, 89½ to 89¾; 10-40, 86½ to 87; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 28 to 29; Erie Shares, 21 to 21½; and Illinois Central, 114½ to 115½.

Bank Shares have been quiet, at about previous quotations. Agra A, 10 to 10½; Alliance, 13 to 14; Anglo-Austrian, 18 to 20 prem.; Anglo-Egyptian, 24½ to 25½; Imperial Ottoman, 3½ to 4 prem.; London and County, 47½ to 48½; London Joint-Stock, 32 to 33; London and Westminster, 59 and 60; and Union of London, 36½ to 37½. For Telegraph Shares there has been much inquiry, and prices have been depressed. Anglo-American, 17½ to 17¾; Anglo-Mediterranean, 16½ to 17; Atlantic, 12 to 14; British Indian Extension, 21 to 21½; British Indian Submarine, 9½ to 9¾; Indian Mail, Gibraltar, and Malta, 9½ to 9¾; Mediterranean Extension, 6½ to 7½; and French Cable Shares, 15½ to 15¾.

Miscellaneous Securities have changed hands quietly; but prices have been without material alteration.—Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 3; General Credit and Discount, 4½ to 5 prem.; Hooper's Telegraph Works, 1½ to 1½; National Discount, 11 to 11½; India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works, 47½ to 48½; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 36 to 36½.

In the Money Market there has been a continuance of firmness, owing to the close of the quarter and to the fortnightly settlement. Both at the Bank and in other quarters the demand for accommodation has been active, and three-months' paper has been charged quite 3 per cent. The activity, however, is doubtless only temporary, and a return of ease may be expected with the payment of the dividends on the 6th inst.

On the Continent the inquiry for money has been to a moderate extent, and the rates in the chief cities have been without material alteration.

A large quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week, and in the absence of any export demand, about £500,000 has been sent into the Bank of England.

The Silver Market has been inactive. Bars have sold at 60 7/16d. to 60 9/16d. per oz. Mexican dollars have been in moderate request for China, at 59½d. per oz.

As regards the exchanges, bills have been scarce and the rates have been firm.

The Board of Trade tables for the month of February contrast favourably both with the previous month and the corresponding period last year. Compared with the month of January, they show an increase of about £520,000; whilst the increase in the total shipments during the two months over the corresponding period last year is about £1,200,000. During the month of February they amounted to £14,455,379, against £13,485,926 in 1869, and £14,340,979 in the previous year. In the two months they reached a total of £28,378,544, against £27,106,140 in 1869, and £26,593,667 in 1868. During the month of January the computed real value of the articles imported was £14,254,764, against £11,493,403 in 1869, and £9,189,492 in the preceding year.

Subscriptions have been invited by Messrs. Turner Brothers and Huggins and Rowell for 5,000,000 dols. First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway of Indiana and Illinois, at the price of 168 per 100 dols.

Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son have invited applications for 3,000,000 dols. Six per Cent Bonds of the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad Company, at 82½, with interest from Jan. 1, and redeemable at par in thirty years.

A prospectus has been issued of the Netherlands Steamship Company, with a capital of 6,000,000 fl., in shares of 1000 fl. each, of which 3,500,000 fl. will first be issued. The company is formed for the purpose of performing the steam service between the Netherlands and their East India colonies, through the Suez Canal, under contract with the Dutch Government.

A prospectus has appeared of the International Horse-Shoe Company (Limited), with a capital of £400,000, half to be first issued, in shares of £10, for the purpose of extending the manufacture of horseshoes by patent machinery, especially the "Goodenough" patent shoes.

A prospectus has appeared of the Victoria Hanson and Brougham Company (Limited), with a capital of £100,000 in £2 shares.

A prospectus has been issued of the Monte Albo Mining Company (Limited), with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £5, of which 12,500 shares are to be entitled to a preferential dividend of 15 per cent, for the purpose of purchasing and working the Guzurra and Su-Ergiolu Silver Lead Mines in the Island of Sardinia, for the sum of £86,000, of which £50,000 is to be in cash, and £36,000 in non-preference shares.

At the meeting of the Bank of Scotland it was shown that there was an available total of £68,776, from which a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent, amounting to £65,000, were declared. The sum of £3776 was carried forward. The undivided profits of the bank, including the reserve fund, now amount to £303,776.

The Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

At a meeting of the British Gaslight Company a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was declared.

At a meeting of the British American Land Company, a dividend of £1 per share was announced.

The directors of the Cape Copper Mining Company have declared a second interim dividend of 15s. per share. They have also resolved to issue 5000 new shares, with £7 1/2d. at a premium of £7.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of ..	£639,987
A decrease of public deposits of ..	956,267
An increase of other deposits of ..	1,380,503
An increase of other securities of ..	1,523,487
An increase of bullion of ..	551,250
An increase of rest of ..	10,614
A decrease of reserve of ..	105,435

The circulation, including post bills, is now £23,113,841; public deposits amount to £7,293,341; and private deposits to £17,162,732. The securities held represent £34,383,897; and the stock of bullion is £20,866,161. The rest figures for £3,678,454.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—From Essex and Kent the receipts of wheat were only moderate. For both red and white produce the demand was firm, and prices were well maintained. As regards foreign wheat, the show was tolerably good. Business to a fair extent was concluded, and an occasional advance of 1s. per quarter was obtained. Moderate supplies of barley were on offer. The trade was firm, and prices were well supported. Malt sold at late rates. The show of oats was good. There was a fair inquiry, and full prices were realised. Beans and peas were steady in value and demand. Flour was firm, but not active.

Wednesday.—Although the business done was not extensive, the tone of the grain trade was decidedly healthy. Wheat was firm, and quite as dear, notwithstanding that the demand was inactive. Spring corn realised extreme rates.

Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 37s. to 45s.; white, 39s. to 49s.; barley, grinding, 28s. to 28s.; distilling, 30s. to 34s.; malting, 34s. to 40s.; malt, Norfolk and Suffolk, 61s. to 69s.; Kingston and Ware, 61s. to 69s.; and brown, 48s. to 54s.; English feed oats, 18s. to 20s.; potato, 23s. to 24s.; Irish black, 16s. to 18s.; white, 16s. to 24s.; Mazagan beans, 34s. to 35s.; ticks, 34s. to 35s.; harrow, 36s. to 38s.; pigeon, 40s. to 48s.; grey peas, 31s. to 33s.; maple, 38s. to 39s.; white, 38s. to 39s. per qr. Flour, town made, 34s. to 40s.; country, 29s. to 30s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 28s. to 29s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—Brown mustard, 11s. to 12s.; white ditto, 11s. to 13s.; new winter tares, 7s. to 8s. per bushel; canary, 55s. to 64s.; ryegrass, 28s. to 30s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 72s.; crushing ditto, 58s. to 61s. per quarter; red clover, 68s. to 80s. per cwt.

Arrivals of Grain.—English and Scotch—Wheat, 400; beans, 50; peas, 20 qrs. Foreign—Barley, 4680; oats, 21,240; beans, 850 qrs.; flour 730 sacks.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 53,235; barley, 32,990; and oats, 5981 qrs.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 42s. 3d.; barley, 31s. 3d.; and oats, 21s. 3d. per qr.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Tea.—The market has been quiet, but prices have been firm.

Sugar.—For raw sugar the demand has fallen off, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Refined goods have been dull.

Coffee.—For all descriptions the inquiry has been less active, and prices, though not actually lower, have had a drooping tendency.

Rice.—Very little business has been doing in any description, at the rates previously current.

Spirits.—For rum there has been a healthy demand, at an advance of 2d. per gallon. Brandy has been firm.

Wool.—For both colonial and English produce the market has been firm; but the business doing has not been extensive. The next series of public sales of colonial wool will be commenced on the 7th inst., when about 150,000 bales will be offered.

Hops.—The market has been without material change. Sales have progressed slowly, at about late rates. Mid and East Kents, £7 to £12 12s.

Oils.—Lined oil has been quiet, at 32s. 3d. on the spot. Rape has been firm. English brown, on the spot, 43s.

Tallow.—The market has been firm. Y.C., on the spot, 45s. 3d.; April, June, 44s. 9d. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Mr. Charles James Easton reports the supply short and the demand slow, at the annexed quotations:—Prime meadow hay, 76s. 6d. to 84s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; rowen, 50s. to 65s.; prime clover, 110s. to 126s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 95s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; and straw, 26s. to 30s. per load.

Provisions.—There has been a moderate inquiry for Irish bacon, but prices have declined 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Foreign arrivals have not been heavy; but Hamburg cure has been offered at reduced values—sizeable at 63s. to 65s., and outside at 60s. to 62s., landed. Stocks of Irish butter are small; but the demand has continued dull, and holders have been anxious sellers at irregular rates. Foreign butter has sold on lower terms. Friesland is now quoted at 116s. to 118s.; Zwolle and Kampen, 104s. to 116s.; Holstein and Kiel, 96s. to 100s.; Normandy, 109s. to 110s.; Morlaix, 90s. to 92s. per cwt. Demand for cheese has ruled inactive; but stocks are light, and prices have been supported. Hams have tended downwards in value.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—At Islington this morning the show of beasts was only moderate, but the quality generally was satisfactory. Notwithstanding the continuance of cold weather, the trade was heavy for all qualities, at the rates current on Monday, the best Scots and crosses selling at 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lbs. With sheep the market was fairly supplied; sales progressed slowly at previous quotations. The best Downs and half-breeds changed hands at from 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per 8 lbs. Lambs were quiet, at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per 8 lbs. Calves were dull, on former terms.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; and lambs, 7s. 6d. to 8s. Suckling calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total Supply: Beasts, 641; sheep and lambs, 6635; calves, 138; pigs, 10. Foreign: Beasts, 238; sheep and lambs, 1390; calves, 118.

Metropolitan Meat Market.—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; lamb, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d., per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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